

## UNIT ONE

**Why are you writing to your mother?**

لماذا تكتب لوالدتك

### Unit One Lesson One P.6

**Mother's day** عيد الام

**flowers** زهور

**Chocolates** شكلاته

**poem** قصيدة

**Special** خاص

**Joking** يمازح

**card** بطاقة



**Happy Mother's Days**  
**Mum**

On this special days, I'm  
writing to say, You're the  
best mother In every way.

المضارع البسيط والمضارع المستمر (

**present simple &**

**present continuous)**

### Present simple and present continuous

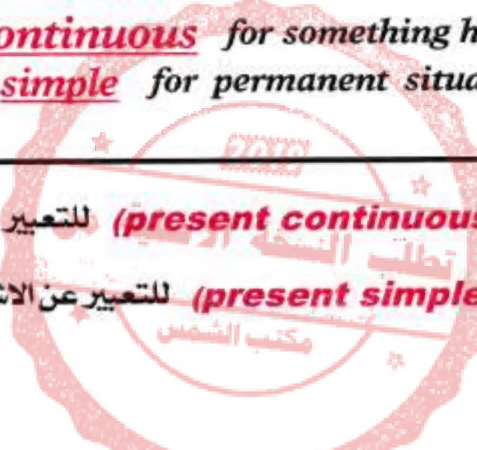
- **Complete the rule** - اكمل القاعدة التالية

We use the present **continuous** for something happening right now

We use the present **simple** for permanent situations and things that happen regularly .

- يستخدم المضارع المستمر (**present continuous**) للتعبير عن شيء يحدث وقت الكلام.

- يستخدم المضارع البسيط (**present simple**) للتعبير عن الاشياء التي تحدث بشكل متكرر





لاحظ الشرح التالي عن المضارع البسيط (Present Simple)  
والمضارع المستمر (Present Continuous)

**Present Simple**

المضارع البسيط

I, they, we, you → base (فعل مجرد)  
He, she, it → (فعل + S)

be  $\begin{cases} is \\ are \\ am \end{cases}$

يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن حدث يحدث بشكل منتظم او حقيقة ثابتة وتكون ظروف الزمان مع المضارع البسيط كما يلي:

Usually, always, often, sometimes, seldom, ...

حيث تكون هذه الظروف غالبا قبل الفعل

He usually **gets up** early.

اما اذا كان الفعل الرئيسي من افعال الكينونة

(is, are, am)

اي فيكون ظروف الزمان بعد الفعل

الرئيسي . She is usually alone.

في حالة النفي (negative)

I, they, we, you → don't + (فعل مجرد)  
He, she, it → doesn't + (فعل مجرد)

في حالة الاستفهام (question)

Do → I, they, we, you → (فعل مجرد)?  
Does → he, she, it → (فعل مجرد)?

– Suha usually works hard.

– Does Suha **usually** work hard?

تذكر / من ظروف الزمان مع المضارع البسيط وتكون نهاية او بداية الجملة

Every day, every week, ...

**Present Continuous**

المضارع المستمر

I → am  
he, she, it → is  
they, we, you → are + فعل + ing

يستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن حدث يحصل وقت التكلم وهناك ظروف زمان تدل على المضارع المستمر.

مثلا At the moment, today, now  
At the present time, ...

– My mother is cooking at **the moment**.

لاحظ / هناك بعض الافعال التي تدل على الحدث وقت التكلم مثل افعال الحواس والمشاعر او الادراك

– Look, It is raining again.

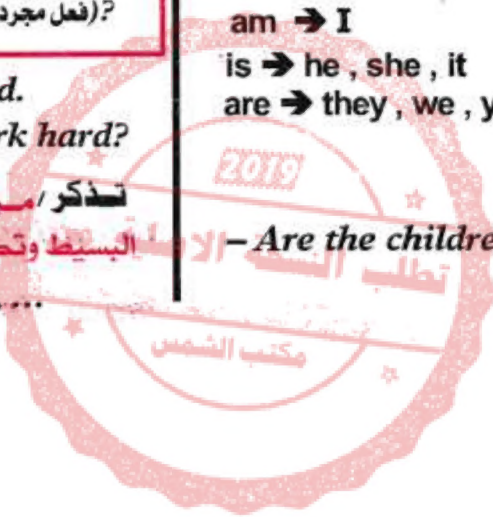
في حالة النفي (negative)

I → am not  
he, she, it → is not (isn't)  
they, we, you → are not (aren't) + فعل + ing

في حالة الاستفهام (question)

am → I  
is → he, she, it  
are → they, we, you + فعل + ing ?

– Are the children sleeping now ?





## Lesson 1 Activity Book P.2

(present simple & present continuous) المضارع البسيط والمضارع المستمر

(A) تمرين شفوي

(B) Mark the sentences about Alex and Fareed true (T) or false (F)

شفوي

1- T 2- F 3- F 4- T 5- F 6- T

(C) Circle the correct words to complete the sentences.

مهم جدا

1- Who [ she speaks / is she speaking / does she speak ]  
to on her mobile ?

She is getting very angry !

2- [ Do you use / Does she use / Are you using your ]  
English grammar book at the moment , or can  
I borrow it for ten minutes ?

3- We often [ seeing / are seeing / see ] Fuad in the  
park with his brother.

4- Mona can't come out today.

She [ cooks / 's cooking / does cook ] food for the party.

5- When I read, I [ don't wear / not wearing / am never wearing ]  
my glasses.

6- My parents are away. They [ don't travel / travel / are travelling ]  
around the Middle East at the moment.



(D) Use the prompts to write sentences in the present simple or  
the present continuous. اكتب الجمل التالية بالمضارع البسيط أو المضارع المستمر

### Example:

- Look at this picture of Ameera. She (wear) a crazy hat !  
She's wearing a crazy hat !

مهم جدا

- Please be quite. I (try) to do my Maths homework.  
- Please, be quite I'm trying to do my Maths homework.
- What time (he usually) get home from work ?  
- What time does he usually get home from work ?



- 3- We (not usually go out) in the middle of the day because it's too hot.  
 - We don't usually go out in the middle of the day because it is too hot.
- 4- Huda can't see the board because she (not wear) her glasses today.  
 - Huda can't see the board because she isn't wearing her glasses today.
- 5- (Children wear) a school uniform in Iraq ?  
 - Do children wear a school uniform in Iraq ?
- 6- Waleed and Yousif (study) in England at the moment.  
 - Waleed and Yousif are studying in England at the moment.

### ● Complete short answers.

**Example :** Are you watching a DVD ? Yes, I am.

- 1- Are you enjoying your course ? - Yes, I am.  
 2- Do you know Bilal ? - No, I don't.  
 3- Are you eating at the moment ? - No, we aren't.  
 4- Is your mobile ringing ? - Yes, it is.  
 5- Do you remember me ? - Yes, of course I do.  
 6- Do they work in Basra ? - Yes, they do.  
 7- Does this DVD player work ? - No, It doesn't, I'm afraid.

### Unit One Lesson Two P.7

## Ramadan in Iraq رمضان في العراق

### ● Read Samira's e-mail and match the missing phrases to the spaces (1-6)

الاجواب

شوي

املا الفراغات في الرسالة التالية من الكلمات ادناه

- ② A all through the day. ⑥ D spend a lot of more time with each other  
 ④ B but that's another story. ① E traditions in my country.  
 ③ C we have an evening meal. ⑤ F to offer visitors in the evening .

- Tradition	تقاليد	- kind	لطيف	- Bad - tempered	عصبي
- Religious	متدين	- Stew	طبخة	- Easy - going	متسامح
- Fast	يصوم	- Pastries	معجنات	- Calm	هادئ
- Patient	صبور	- Sociable	اجتماعي		



## Lesson 2 Activity Book P.4

### A Listen and repeat the adjectives from Samira's e-mail.

How do you say the words in Arabic? Check in a dictionary and write the translation.

and write the translation.		ترجم الكلمات التالية		حفظ معاني واملاء الكلمات	
1- Patient	صبور	5- Traditional	تقليدي		
2- Kind	لطيف	6- bossy	متنامر / متسلط	9- Easy - going	متسامح
3- Generous	كريم	7- Sociable	اجتماعي	10- Calm	هاديء
4- fortunate	محظوظ	8- Bad - tempered	سيء المزاج		

### B Complete each sentences with a word from Exercise A.

حفظ املاء الفراغات

أكمل الجمل التالية من الصفات في التمرين السابق

مهم جدا

- 1- My uncle always gives me expensive presents. He's very generous.
- 2- Rashid loves meeting new people. He is a very sociable person.
- 3- Hassan helped the old woman to cross the road. He is a kind boy.
- 4- There is a fire in the building. We have to leave immediately. Please be calm and don't run.
- 5- You are very fortunate. You have a lovely family and a good job.
- 6- I was singing and Sultan shouted at me and told me to be quite. Why is he so bossy today?
- 7- My father is always relaxed and he never gets angry. He is usually very easy - going.

### C All these words can be used about people.

Check their meaning.

Then write a sentence with each one in your notebook.

وضح معاني الصفات التالية ثم اكتب جمل عنها

**Example:** boring He spends all his time on the internet. He's very boring

Funny	مضحك	nosy	فضولي	serious	جاد	jealous	غيور
quiet	هادئ	Honest	صديق	popular	محبوب	shy	خجول
lazy	كسول	selfish	أناني				

الصفات حفظ

املاء مهم



- 1- Our nosy neighbours are always looking in through our windows.
- 2- I trust in him , he is an honest man.
- 3- He never speaks with strangers, he is too shy.
- 4- Ahmed never gets up early, he is very lazy.
- 5- She always thinks only about herself, she is very selfish.

- Write a paragraph describing a friend. Use five of the adjectives from this lesson. اكتب وصف لصديق باستخدام الصفات السابقة

Huda

Huda is one of my best friends. She is very funny. She always makes me laugh.

I will talk about my best friend Alex my idol. He is so kind, generous, and he is sometimes funny. He makes us laugh. Alex is good at sport. He likes playing football very much. He is the captain of our team, but sometimes he is rather bossy. I like him very much; he is really a good friend.

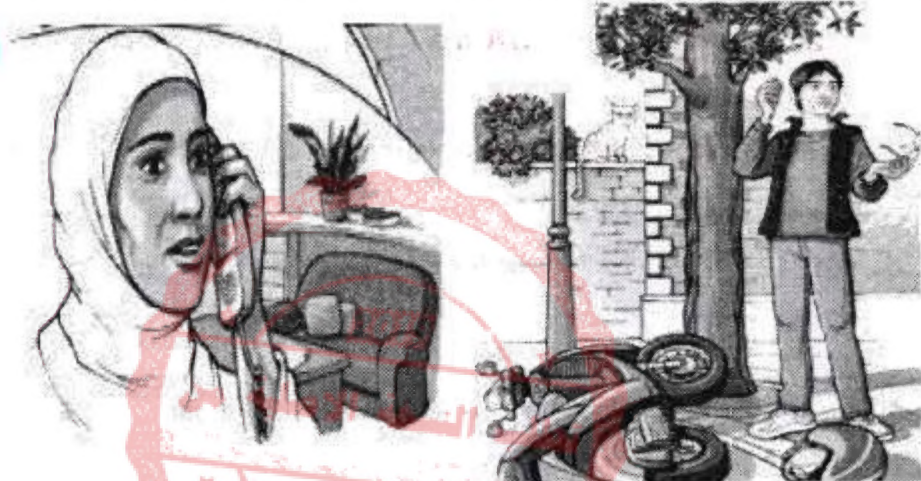
### Unit One Lesson Three P.8

## هل لديك مشكلة؟ Have you got a problem?

- Read and choose the correct words to complete the phone conversation.

cat قطة hand يد accident حادث hate يكره help ساعد serious جاد

- ① accident
- ② hand
- ③ hate
- ④ serious
- ⑤ cat
- ⑥ tree
- ⑦ help





( Present Perfect Simple & Past simple ) المضارع التام البسيط والماضي البسيط

Present Perfect and Past Simple

• Complete the rule

We use the past simple to talk about an action that started and ended in the past  
We use the present perfect simple when an action started in the past and still has an effect now.

لاحظ الشرح التالي عن الماضي البسيط (Present Simple)  
والمضارع التام البسيط (Present Perfect Simple)

Past Simple

الماضي البسيط

للتعبير عن حدث حصل في الماضي

+ فعل ماضي بسيط + فاعل

- yesterday
- last week , year , ...
- two days ago
- in ( 2000 , 1990 ,
- 2007 , ... تاريخ قديم )

- 1- Ali (go) to London last summer. (went)
- 2- I (meet) her six months ago . (met)
- 3- Ahmed (play) tennis for an hour. (played)

في حالة النفي (negative)

فعل مجرد + didn't + فاعل

- 1- He played football last Saturday. ( negative)
- He didn't play football last Saturday.

في حالة الاستفهام ( question )

Did + فعل مجرد + فاعل + ؟

- 1- He attended the meeting last week.
- Did he attend the meeting last week?

be  $\begin{cases} \rightarrow \text{was} \\ \rightarrow \text{were} \end{cases}$

تذكر

- He was sick last week
- Was he sick last week ?
- He wasn't sick last week.

سؤال  
نفي

Present Perfect Simple

المضارع التام البسيط

للتعبير عن حدث حصل للتو ( حيث بدأ في الماضي وانجز وقت التكلم ) حيث تكون اثار الحدث ظاهرة وقت التكلم نستخدم صيغة المضارع التام البسيط

he , she , it → has  
I , they , we , you → have + P.P. + ...

- 1- The police (just / find) the gold.
- The police have just found the gold.

تذكر / ظروف الزمان مع التام البسيط هي:

just , yet , already , never , ever

مع السؤال فقط تعمل معنى النفي

- 1- [ just , ever , never , already ...  
(P.P) تكون قبل الفعل الرئيسي دائما
- 2- Yet تكون نهاية الجملة المنفية والسؤال
- How many times have you met Sally ?

لاحظ

يمكن استخدام ظروف زمان مثل Since , For

since → ( موعد بداية الحدث )

- Since July , since 9:00 O'clock , ...

For → ( طول الفترة التي استغرقها وقوع الحدث )

- For a long time , for 3 weeks ,  
for 2 days , for 5 hours , ...

- 1- I have known him for five years.
- 2- She has lived there since 2003 .



<p>لاحظ / ما الفرق بين</p> <div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">             has have ] + been to           </div> <p>بمعنى ان شخص ذهب الى مكان ما وعاد . أو لم يذهب هناك اصلا</p> <p>1- She has been to London 3 times before. 2- Where have you been ? - We have been to Ali's house.</p>	<p>لاحظ / ما الفرق بين</p> <div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">             has have ] + gone to           </div> <p>بمعنى ان شخص ذهب الى مكان ما ولم يرجع</p> <p>1- Where has Waleed gone ? - He has gone to the park.</p>
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**Example:**

- 1- They have ( gone - been) to Dubai. They will be back in five days.
- 2- Have you ( been - gone) to Italy? No, I haven't (gone - been ) there.
- 3- I want to go to Scotland. I've ( been - gone) there twice.
- 4- Is Adam here or has he (been - gone ) to football practice ?

**Lesson 3 Activity Book P.5**

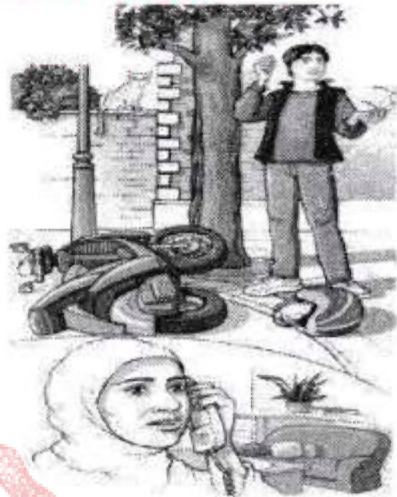
شفوي

المضارع البسيط والمضارع المستمر ( **present simple & present continuous** )

- A** Read the conversation on Student's Book page 8 and mark the sentences true (T) , false (F) or don't know (DK)

- 1- Hadi has just had an accident .
- 2- He often has accidents.
- 3- He has fallen off his bicycle.
- 4- Hadi's mother is very angry with him.
- 5- Hadi has cut his leg .
- 6- Hadi has broken his glasses.
- 7- Hadi is going to sell his scooter.

T  
DK  
F  
DK  
F  
T  
DK



- B** تمرين شفوي

اطلب النسخة الاصلية من مكتب الشمس حصرا

موبايل / ٠٧٩٠١٧٥٣٤٦١ / ٠٧٨٠٥٠٣٠٩٤٢

مكتب الشمس



**C Complete the conversation with the correct forms of the present perfect simple.**

مهم جدا لامتحان

أكمل المحادثة بالصيغة الصحيحة من المضارع التام البسيط

- A: *I can't see the board.*  
 B: *Have you lost ( you / lose ) your glasses again ?*  
 A: *Yes, I have. ① Have you seen ( you / see ) them anywhere ?*  
 B: *No, I ② haven't. ③ Have you told ( you / tell ) the teacher ?*  
 A: *Yes, I ④ have and I ⑤ 've written ( write ) a notice.*  
 B: *Really , I ⑥ haven't seen ( not see ) your notice. ⑦ Has the secretary put ( the secretary / put ) it on the school notice board yet ?*  
 A: *Yes, she ⑧ has, but nobody ⑨ has found ( find ) my glasses.*

**D Complete the sentences with the past simple or the present perfect simple of the verbs in brackets. Write PS (past simple)**

ماضي بسيط P.S

or PSS (present perfect simple) **after each sentence.**

مضارع تام بسيط P.P.S

أكمل الفراغات باستخدام الماضي البسيط (PS) او المضارع التام البسيط (PSS)

**Example:** (break) "Help! Help! I think I have broken my leg." PPS

Last year my sister broke her arm in a car accident. PS

1- (make)

"Come to my house for a coffee. I ① have made a delicious cake." PPS

② "Did you make it last night?" PS

2- (write)

" ③ Have you written (you) to Hassan yet? " PPS

"Yes, I ④ wrote to him last week." PS

3- (have)

"Would you like some chicken and rice?"

"No, thanks. I ⑤ have had my supper." PPS

"Really? What time ⑥ did you have it (you) it?" PS

4- (eat)

"There's no cheese in the fridge. Somebody ⑦ has eaten it all." PPS

"Sorry, that was me. I ⑧ ate it for breakfast." PS

مكتب الشمس



## Unit One Lesson Four P.9

## A trip to Scotland رحلة الى سكوتلاندا

- Match the sentences to the photos.

شفوي

- A We listened to nice Scottish music. =4  
 B Lan's son caught a huge fish. =2  
 C The castle is about 400 years old. =1  
 D This is the loch بحيرة near lan Maclaren's castle. =3



- Practise the conversations. Then use the prompts below and the words in the box to talk about things you have / haven't done. تمرين شفوي

راجع الاستفهام بالمضارع التام والماضي البسيط

- Scottish music	موسيقى سكوتلاندية	- All right	حسنا	- Boring	ممل
- Huge	ضخم	- Theme park	مدينة العاب	- Expensive	غالي
- A waste of time	ضياع وقت	- Scorpion	عقرب	- Horrible	مرعب
- Really fun	ممتع فعلا	- Strange dream	حلم غريب	- Scary	مخيف
- Loch	بحيرة	- Break your arm	يكسر ذراعه	- Interesting	ممتع
- Castle	قلعة	-	-	-	-

Boring ممل

Expensive غالي

Horrible مرعب

Scary مخيف

Interesting متع

A waste of time ضياع للوقت

Really fun متع فعلا

All right حسنا

اطلب النسخة الاصلية من مكتب الشمس حصرا

موبايل / ٠٧٩٠١٧٥٣٤٦١ / ٠٧٨٠٥٠٣٠٩٤٢





## Lesson 4 Activity Book P.7

- A** Check the meaning of these words. ② Then listen and tick ( ✓ ) the things Waleed and Josie talk about. ( تمرين شفوي )

A castle	قلعة	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The sea	البحر	<input type="checkbox"/>
A ghost	شبح	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fishing	صيد الاسماك	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Scottish food	طعام سكوتلاندي	<input type="checkbox"/>	Scottish music	طعام سكوتلاندي	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
The countryside	الريف	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Clothes	ملابس	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
The weather	الطقس	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Films	افلام	<input type="checkbox"/>
Politics	سياسة	<input type="checkbox"/>			

- B** Listen again and mark the sentences true (T) or false (F)

- Waleed has been in Britain for three weeks. ☐ F
- He's going back to Iraq in one week. ☐ T
- He stayed in a castle in Scotland. ☐ T
- He saw a ghost in the kitchen of the castle. ☐ F
- He didn't like the Scottish Countryside. ☐ F
- It doesn't rain very much in Scotland. ☐ F
- British people love sunny weather. ☐ T
- Waleed went swimming in a lake in Scotland. ☐ F
- He listened to Scottish music. ☐ T

تمرين شفوي

- C** Complete the sentences with the present perfect simple, using *been* or *gone*.

مهم جدا

- They have gone to Dubai. They'll be back سيعود in Iraq in five days.
- What's Casablanca like ? I don't know. I have n't been there.
- The AL Badri family isn't here at the moment. They have gone on holiday.
- Is Adam here or has he gone to football practice ?
- I want to go to Scotland. I have been there twice. It's a nice place.
- I'll show you around Baghdad. Have you been to the museum ?

تذكر ( has / have gone to )

بمعنى ان شخص ذهب الى مكان ما ولم يعد بعد

أما ( has / have been )

بمعنى ان شخص ذهب الى مكان وقد عاد او لم يذهب هناك اصلا



## Unit One Lesson Five P.10

**You haven't met him , have you ?**



- Listen and mark the sentences true (T), false (F) or don't know (DK). تمرين شفوي

- 1- Khalid wants Martin to come to supper.
- 2- Martin speaks good Arabic.
- 3- Martin is staying with Khalid.
- 4- Khalid's mother never cooks.
- 5- Martin has never met Hasan.
- 6- Khalid has been to England.

T  
DK  
F  
F  
T  
DK

- Look at the sentences from the conversation and complete the rules. انظر الجمل التالية واكمل القاعدة

- But it's Ramadan , isn't it ?
- You're fasting , aren't you ?
- It's called IFTAR , isn't it ?
- You aren't busy , are you ?
- You haven't met him , have you ?

### Question tags الاسئلة الذيلية

- We use questions tags to check information

If we expect the answer Yes, we use an affirmative statement and a negative tag.

If we expect the answer No, we use a negative statement and an affirmative tag.

تستخدم صيغة الاسئلة الذيلية للتأكد من معلوماتك  
فعندما نتوقع الجواب ( نعم ) نستخدم جملة مثبتة وسؤال منفي والعكس صحيح





**Question tags**

لاحظ الشرح التالي /

تستخدم هذه الاسئلة

للتحقق من معلوماتك

(check information)

ويكون السؤال منفي

عندما تكون الجملة مثبتة

والعكس صحيح

- Layla is sixteen , isn't she ?
- He works hard , doesn't he ?
- You work in a factory , don't you ?
- Hashim worked in the factory last year , didn't he ?
- He had a beautiful house , didn't he ?

**لاحظ**

يكون السؤال بنفس زمن الجملة الاصلية وبعدم تغيير الفاعل ابدا

( يحول الفاعل اذا كان اسم الى ضمير )

فاذا كان في الجملة الاصلية فعل مساعد (is , are , do , did , can)

يكتب بعد الفارزة بعكس حالته الاولى

( اذا كان مثبت يكتب منفي واذا كان منفي يكتب مثبت )

وينقل الفاعل بعده بدون تغيير وتكتب علامة السؤال

- You can speak English , can't you ?

اما اذا كانت الجملة ( مضارع او ماضي بسيط ) اي لا يوجد فعل مساعد فيها عندها يجب ان تشتق فعل مساعد كما يلي :



أ- اذا كان الفعل مضارع بسيط مجرد تشتق [ I , they , we , you ] (do)

ب- اذا كان الفعل مضارع بإضافة (s الشخص الثالث)

نشتق [ he , she , it ] (does)

ج- اذا كان الفعل ماضي بسيط نشتق (did) مهما كان الفاعل.

- Ali studies English in Baghdad University, doesn't he ?
- These children have a problem, don't they ?
- You went shopping on Thursday, didn't you ?

A- She <sup>اسم</sup> has a new camera , doesn't she ? ما الفرق بين

B- She <sup>P.P</sup> has finished her homework, hasn't she ?

لاحظ - اذا كان (اسم → has , have , had ) يكون عندها فعل رئيسي ونشتق منه

( don't - doesn't - didn't ) . اما اذا كان ( have , has , had → P.P )

عندها تكون افعال مساعدة في جملة مضارع او ماضي تام.

أي يمكن نفيها ( haven't - hasn't - hadn't )

- I have a dream , don't I ?
- Ali had visited this museum , hadn't he ?
- أما اذا كانت اجملة منفية فعندها يجب نفي الفعل المساعد المنفي ولكن بحالة الاثبات .
- 1- Samir didn't see this film, did he ?
- 2- Layla doesn't like eating fish, does she ?
- 3- They aren't working now, are they ?
- 4- You have got four brothers, haven't you ?
- 5- They said sorry, didn't they ?
- 6- I can run fast, can't I ?
- 7- It'll be easy, won't it ?

### أمثلة اثرائية

- Q1 Check your information about your father's travelling next week.
- My father will travel next week, won't he ?
- Q2 Check your information about the following :
- Suha wasn't at the party, was she ?
  - You <sup>فعل ماضي</sup> knew the answer, didn't you ?
- Q3 You didn't tell anybody . ( a question tag )
- You didn't tell anybody , did you ?
- Q4 You are not sure that your brother is at home.
- My brother isn't at home, is he ?
- Q5 You know that your teacher is not sick. (Check your information)
- My teacher is not sick, is he (she) ?



**Past Continuous Tense** زمن الماضي المستمر

I , he , she , it → was + فعل + ing  
they , we , you → were + فعل + ing

حدث استغرق حصوله وقت محدد في الماضي

- She was studying yesterday at 8:00, wasn't she ?
- You weren't wearing glasses in Beirut, were you ?

**Lesson 5 Activity Book P.2**

(A) تمرين سماعي (شفوي)

(B) Complete the questions with the correct tags.

مهم جدا

أكمل الاسئلة التالية بالسؤال الذيلي المناسب

- 1- She lives in Basra, doesn't she ?
- 2- He has a flat in Beirut, doesn't he ?
- 3- You like Lebanese food, don't you ?
- 4- You haven't met Jameel, have you ?
- 5- They didn't expect to see us, did they ?
- 6- We aren't making too much noise, are we ?

making  
making

(C) تمرين (شفوي)

(D) تمرين (شفوي)

**Lesson 6 Activity Book P.9**

(A) Read and complete the question tags. أكمل الاسئلة الذيلية التالية

Rana: You're LizPitt , ① aren't you ?

Liza: That's right.

Rana: I'm Rana Sami. We met in Beirut last year, ② didn't we ?

Liza: In Beirut ?

Rana: Yes. You were studying there, ③ weren't you ?

Liza: That's right.

Rana: You still don't remember me, ④ do you ?

Liza: No, I don't, I'm afraid . I've got a really bad memory.

Rana: Don't worry about it.

Liza: Wait a minute. I remember you now. But you weren't wearing glasses in Beirut, ⑤ were you ?

Rana: You're right. I wasn't.



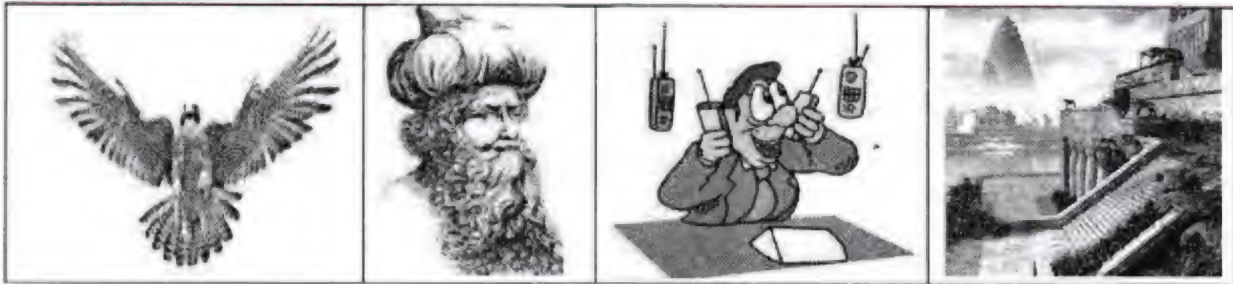
(B) تمرين (شفوي)

(C) تمرين (شفوي)

(D) تمرين (شفوي)



- Match the sentences halves. Then write the sentences and add question tags. وصل ما يلي



- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1- Babylon City                          | f) a) an English name.                                |
| 2- Al Kindi wrote                        | c) b) desert in Europe.                               |
| 3- Falcons صقور have got                 | d) c) many books on geometry medicine and philosophy. |
| 4- Most people didn't have mobile phones | g) d) yellow eyes.                                    |
| 5- Perre isn't                           | a) e) Lebanese.                                       |
| 6- The famous singer Fairouz is          | e) f) is about 85 kilometers south of Baghdad.        |
| 7- There aren't any                      | b) g) twenty years ago.                               |

**Example:** Babylon City is about 85 Kilometers South of Baghdad , isn't it ?

### Unit One Lesson Seven P.11

## What have they been doing ? ماذا يفعلون

- What have they all been doing ? Listen and complete the table.

استمع للكاسيت في الصف ثم اكمل الجدول بما يفعل هؤلاء الاشخاص

Huda	She's been taking photos.
Adam	He's been playing tennis.
Anne Marie	She's been shopping.
Rab & Mark	They've been windsurfing
Issa	He's been painting.
Nina	She's been making lunch.

- Match the names from the table to the people in the picture.





## المضارع التام المستمر Present Perfect Continuous

① يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث بدأ بالحدوث بالماضي وهو مستمر بالحدوث وقت التكلم او توقف للتو حيث يكون تأثير الحدث ظاهر وقت التكلم.

- Your hands are blue. What have you been doing?
- I have been painting a chair.

② يستخدم مع المضارع التام المستمر ( How long , since , for )

- How long have you been waiting here?
- I've been waiting for an hour.
- She's been waiting since two O'clock.

I , they , we , you	→ have (not) + been
He , she , it	→ has (not) + been

- She's tired because she hasn't been sleeping (not sleep) well recently.
- I can't find my classes. I have been looking for them all day.
- She has finished her work since the morning.

لاحظ - هناك افعال لا تصح بصيغة ( ing ) حيث انها لا تستغرق وقت لحدوثها . مثل :

Senses افعال الحواس	: See , smell , hear
Emotions افعال المشاعر	: Love , hate , like , dislike
Activities of mind افعال الادراك	: Know , understand , believe
Others افعال اخرى	: Win يفوز , succeed ينجح , finish ينهي , start يبدأ , fail يفشل , lose يخسر , arrive يصل , slip انزلق [ هذه افعال السكون (state verbs) لا تستخدم بصيغة ing ]

### For and Since

- We use **for** when we're talking about a period of time. (for → طول فترة زمنية)  
He's been talking on the phone for 10 minutes.  
They've been living here for six months.
- We use **since** when we say the start point of the time. (since → موعد بداية الحدث)  
He's been talking on the phone since four O'clock.  
They've been living here since July.

## Lesson 7 Activity Book P.11

تمرين مهم جدا

A Write the verbs in the present perfect continuous. اكتب مايلي بصيغة المضارع التام المستمر

**Example:** You look hot. How long have you been working (work) in the garden?

- 1- She's tired because she hasn't been sleeping (not sleep) well recently.
- 2- Salwa's in the kitchen. She has been cooking (cook) for three hours now.
- 3- We're bored. We have been playing (play) computer games all afternoon.
- 4- I can't find my glasses. I have been looking for (look for) them all day.
- 5- He's going to fail his exam. He hasn't been working (not work) very hard.



B

Write sentences in the present perfect continuous with for

or since. (since أو for) اكتب ما يلي بصيغة المضارع التام المستمر باستخدام

تمرين مهم جدا

**Example:** They are playing football. They started twenty minutes ago.They've been playing football for twenty minutes.

She's writing letters. She started at two O'clock.

She's been writing letters since two O'clock.

1- I'm writing a poem. I started on Tuesday.

- I've been writing a poem since Tuesday.

2- We're waiting for a bus. We started waiting at ten O'clock.

- We've been waiting for a bus since ten O'clock.

3- You're watching TV. You started an hour ago.

- You've been watching TV for an hour.

4- They're making Eid cakes. They started two days ago.

- They've been making Eid cakes for two days.

5- It's raining. It started two hours ago.

- It has been raining for two hours.

6- She's crying. She started crying ten minutes ago.

- She has been crying for ten minutes.

Imagine you are staying at Lake View Holiday Camp. Write a postcard to a friend saying what have been doing and what your friends have been doing. Look at Student's Book page 11 for ideas. Write about 70 words. Use some of the phrases below. اكتب بطاقة بريدية الى صديق واكتب ما يفعله اصدقائك في مخيم بصيغة المضارع التام المستمر.

Dear ... , I am having a great time at Lack View Camp. I've been ...  
I've also been ... My friend has been ... Hope to hear from soon,

### Lake View Holiday Camp, July

Dear Salwa ,

How are you ? I'm writing to tell you about my holiday, it's great. I have been painting a lot of photos the view here is amazing , and my sister has been taking a lot of photos of trees and birds. My Mum has been cooking a really great food. My Dad has been collecting the wood for making a fire and my little sister has been playing around the lack. I had such amazing time there.

See you soon

Aya





**Unit One Lesson Eight P.12**

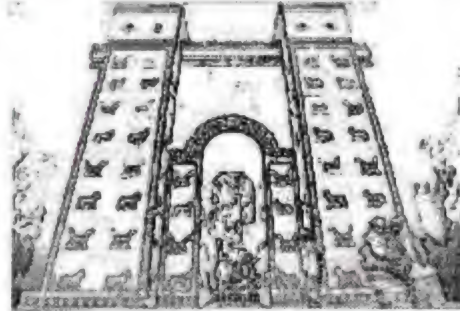
**القطعة للامتحان التحريري**

**Babylon Festival مهرجان بابل**

- Look at the three texts. Which one is a programme, which one is a letter and which one is a magazine article? (اقرأ القطعة واجب عن الاسئلة التالية ( الاسئلة بعد القطعة)

**(A) BABYLON FESTIVAL**

The Babylon Festival مهرجان for International Arts and Cultures ثقافة دولي is held يقام each year in the ancient قديم city of Babylon, which is about 85 kilometers south of Baghdad. Ever since the first festival in 1987, the event الحدث



has attracted جذب many excellent groups فرق رائعة from all regions مناطق of Iraq and all over the world. They come to perform يؤدي many types انواع of music, especially folk music موسيقى شعبية, musical theatre, opera and ballet باليه. Famous writers and poets come to discuss يناقش and read their works أعمالهم, and there are many lectures and seminars held on a wide range of literary, artistic, cultural and archaeological topics الآثار. The festival has become a popular media event حدث اعلامي معروف and is now discussed in print and on television and on the internet by a very wide audience جمهور واسع.

The beautiful and historic تاريخي city of Babylon is the perfect venue مكان for this kind of international festival. There are three main theatres مسارح, all equipped مجهزة with modern sound and lighting equipment, recording and transmission systems أنظمة بث, and the best facilities for the artists to use to prepare يهيأ for their performances الاداء.

The Babylonian Theatre is the biggest amphitheatre مسرح مدرج in the city and has kept its ancient atmosphere أجواء قديمة.

The Al Arsh (Throne) Auditorium قاعة العرش is the largest hall قاعة in historical Babylon التاريخ البابلي. It was once the administrative centre مركز دائري of the Babylonian empire الامبراطورية البابلية used to receive kings and victorious military leaders استقبال الملوك وقادة الجيش المنتصرين. معبد خاص.

Ninimach Temple معبد Hall قاعة was once the private temple معبد خاص of Ninimach, the 'Great Lady of the Heavens' اله السماء, who used to worship للعبادة there. It is now used for some of the smaller but very high quality performances in the Festival العروض الراقية في المهرجانات.



- Festival	سريع	- Popular	محبوب
- International	دولي	- audience	جمهور
- Cultures	ثقافة	- Venue	مكان
- Ancient	قديم	- Equipped	مجهز
- Attract	يجذب	- Facilities	تسهيلات
- Excellent	رائع	- Atmosphere	اجواء
- Regions	المناطق	- Auditorium	قاعة
- Perform	يؤدي	- Administrative center	مركز دائري
- Performances	اداء	- Empire	امبراطورية
- Folk music	موسيقى شعبية	- Private	خاص
- Discuss	يناقش	- Worship	عبادة
- Seminars	ندوات	- Amphitheatre	مسرح مدرج دائري
- Archaeological	اثري	- Discussion	مناقشة

● Read the text and find answers to these questions.

استلذة القطعة مهمة جدا

عقد

- 1- When was the first Babylonian festival held ? متى اقيم اول مهرجان في بابل  
- It was held in 1987
- 2- What has Bilal seen at the festival ? ماذا شاهد بلال في الندوة  
- He saw three plays مسرحيات and he attended حضر a seminar ندوة and a photo exhibition. معرض صور
- 3- Is the festival famous مشهور ? Where ? هل المهرجان مشهور  
- Yes, the festival is famous all over the world. نعم في جميع انحاء العالم
- 4- Name the tree venues in Babylon ? اذكر اسماء الاماكن الثلاث الرئيسية في بابل  
- Babylon theatre , Al - Arsh Auditorium قاعة العرش  
and Ninimach Temple Hall . قاعة معبد ننماخ
- 5- Which venue used to be amphitheatre ? ( مسرح مدرج دائري )  
- Babylon theatre .
- 6- What play is being performed on Monday 5tg May ? أي مسرحية تؤدى يوم الاثنين  
- Hamlet . مسرحية هاملت

اطلب النسخة الاصلية من مكتب الشمس حصرا

موبايل / ٠٧٩٠١٧٥٣٤٦١ / ٠٧٨٠٥٠٣٠٩٤٢





## Lesson 8 Activity Book P.12

مهم جدا

(A) Read the magazine article (A) on Student's Book page 12 again.

Then complete each sentences below with a word from the article

اقرأ القطعة ثم اكمل ما يلي : ( مهم جدا )

### Example:

The first Babylon International Festival مهرجان بابل was held أقيم in 1987.

- 1- There are three main theatres مسارح used for the Festival.
- 2- The Babylonian Theatre is the largest amphitheatre in the city.
- 3- The Festival is a popular media event and is attended يحضره by newspaper, internet and television journalists. صحفيين
- 4- Ninimach Temple Hall is used for some of the smaller performances in the Festival.
- 5- Poets شعراء , novelists كتاب رواية and short - story writers كتاب قصة قصيرة come to read their work aloud and discuss يناقش it together.
- 6- There are a lot of music performances عروض موسيقية , including تشمل folk music موسيقى شعبية opera and ballet باليه.
- 7- The theatres المسارح are all equipped مجهزة with excellent رائع lighting and sound equipment. تجهيزات صوتية.

(B) Listen and circle the word you hear. ( التمرين سماعي شفوي )

- 1- pull / bull    2- pet / bet    3- Pour / bore    4- pouring / boring
- 5- pair / bear    6- pin / bin    7- pack / back    8- port / bought
- 9- cap / cab    10- Rope / robe

(C) تمرين شفوي

## Lesson 9 Activity Book P.13

مهم جدا

(A) Write an e-mail to an English friend describing a film you saw recently.

Use the notes and the words in the box to help you.

اكتب رسالة لصديق تصف فلم شاهدته مؤخرا

اخذ اسئلة الانشاء

boring	ممل	exciting	ممتع	interesting	مثير	scary	مخيف
Excellent	رائع	sad	حزين	funny	مضحك	terrible	مخيف



□		
<b>From:</b>	Samira	
<b>To:</b>	Claire	
<b>Subject:</b>	describing a film	

**Hi ! How are you ? I'm OK.**

The Babylon International Festival is on so there's a lot to do at the moment. I've just been to the cinema. I saw a film called Mask. Jim Keri starred in it. Have you seen it? I thought it was really funny. It's about a man found a super power mask. The best bit was when he ate the guns and danced.

The end of the film was really happy because he could save his lady. It's time to sleep so I have to stop now ! My family send their best wishes.

**Hope to hear from you soon.**

- (B) Choose one of the events on the programme (C) on Student's Book page 13. Imagine you went to it. Write an e-mail to an English friend describing Babylon Festival. Write about 150 words.** تخيل أنك في مهرجان بابل تحضر أحد الحفلات .

اكتب رسالة لصديق انكليزي تصف هذه الفعالية ( سؤال انشاء )

***Dear Alex ,***

How are you ? I hope that you are well. In fact I'm writing to tell you that I'm having great time at the moment. We have got the Babylon Festival here this month so there is a lot to see and do.

I've been to a really good photo exhibition at Al- Arsh Auditorium on Monday 5<sup>th</sup> May. It was an exhibition of the work of famous Iraqi painters (Suad Al-Attar , Ala Bashir , Fa'eg Hassan and Abdul Qadir Al - Rassam)

You know that I liketaking photos. The exhibition was great. It has given me some brilliant new ideas. I've decided I want to be a professional photographer one day. The school holidays start, I'm going to practice all day long with my new camera.

***Write to you soon***

***Zaid***

***P.S I'm sending you a magazine article about the Babylon Festival and programme of the events.***



**Unit One Lesson Ten P.14**

**Quiz time اختبار**

- **Read the quiz and underline the adjectives followed by prepositions.**

اقرأ الاختبار وضع خط تحت الصفات المتبوعة باحرف الجر

**What are you really like ?**

التركيز هنا على حروف الجر

**Find out with our quiz!**

- 1- Which sports are you good at ?
- 2- Which school subjects are you most interested in ?
- 3- What do you get angry about ?
- 4- What do you get worried about ?
- 5- What do you get annoyed about at home ? At school ?
- 6- What are you most afraid of ?
- 7- Are you ever disappointed with your marks at school ?
- 8- Do you ever feel jealous of your friends?
- 9- Do you ever get bored or annoyed with your family ?
- 10- When do you feel proud of yourself ?

لاحظ احرف الجر بعد الصفات  
لاحظ الشرح التالي /

**adjectives + prepositions**

**(حرف جر + صفة)**

(غاضب) angry → with (شخص)  
→ about (جماد)

(منزعج) annoyed → with (شخص)  
→ about (جماد)

- Layla is angry with her sister.
- She was angry about the letter.
- He got annoyed with his friend.
- He is annoyed about the exam.

- مسرور excited about → Are you excited about the holiday?
- واثق sure about → I'm sure about your success.
- قلق worried about → He is worried about the results.
- اسف sorry about → I'm sorry about the mess in the room.

about

ضجر bored with →

We've been watching TV for an hour. I'm bored with it

خائب disappointed with →

I'm really disappointed with your marks.

راضي pleased with → I was really pleased with my parents.

راضي honest with → He is honest with his friends.

with



- افraid of → Are you afraid of snakes ? يخشى  
 frightened of → What are you frightened of ? خائف  
 got fed up of → She got fed of her job. مل  
 jealous of → You shouldn't be jealous of your little brother. غيور  
 proud of → I'll be proud of my son. فخور  
 interested in → She is interested in action films. مهذب  
 keen on → I'm keen on stories. مهذب  
 different from → You are different from your brother. مختلف  
 good at → I'm good at swimming . جيد  
 bad at → I'm bad at playing football. سيء

## Lesson 10 Activity Book P.14

- Complete the sentences with prepositions from the box.

about from with in of

مهم جدا

- 1- Are you excited about the holidays?
- 2- I was really pleased with my parents.
- 3- I'm sorry about the mess in this room.
- 4- Layla looks ill. I'm worried about her.
- 5- We've been watching TV for an hour. I'm bored with it.
- 6- Are you afraid of snakes ?
- 7- Was she angry about the letter ?
- 8- You shouldn't be jealous of Ammar. He has problems too.
- 9- I'm not interested in history but I like geography.
- 10- You're very different from your brother, aren't you ?

## Revision 2

Read the clues on the next page and write the answers in the crossword your teacher gives you. To help you, the muddled letters of each answer are given after each clue

### Across

- 4- The actors were brilliant and the music was excellent.  
It was a great show. عرض (hows)
- 5- Muslim women often wear one outside their home, Veil. حجاب (live)
- 6- The opposite of interesting boring. (grinbo)
- 10- There were horses, cars and musicians in the procession موكب (rocpessoni)
- 11- If everybody likes you, you are popular محبوب (rohipap)
- 14- If you like meeting new people, you are sociable اجتماعي (ableiic)



- 15- This person writes poetry, poet. شاعر (tope)  
 16- This person's job is drawing or painting, artist. فنان (stitra)  
 20- People who don't like working are lazy. كسول (ylaz)  
 22- You see films in a cinema and plays in a theatre. مسرح (hetreat)  
 23- Some people give their mother one of these on Mother's Day.  
present. هدية (snpeert)  
 25- Artists show their work at an exhibition. معرض (botbinexiit)  
 26- Artists show their work at an kind. عطوف (dink)  
 27- Another word for frightened, scared. خائف (crcosd)

**Down**

- 1- "Did you watch the fireworks ألعاب نارية last night? The sky was beautiful."  
 "Yes, but my little brother was scared of the noise." (krowsrife)  
 2- A person whose job is writing books, writer. كاتب (wetril)  
 3- My cousin is rich, beautiful and famous. I sometimes feel a bit jealous غيور of her. (sloujae)  
 4- A Fairouz is a famous Lebanese singer. مغنية (resing)  
 7- "How much money have you got in the bank?" "I'm not telling you. Don't be nosy" فضولي (onsy)  
 8- My uncle is very generous كريم. He gave my brother a car for his twentieth birthday. (sounge)  
 9- She can play the guitar, the piano and the oud. She is a great musician. عازف (canimuis)  
 10- I'm happy to wait as long as you like. I am very patient صبور. (tinepat)  
 12- I don't have enough money to buy clothes in that shop. Everything is too expensive. غالي الثمن (pevenesxi)  
 13- He's angry about something again. He is always very bad-tempered. سيء المزاج (dob-depermet)  
 15- The actors were very good. At the end of the play مسرحية we all stood up and clapped. (yalp)  
 17- He only thinks about himself. He is very selfish اناني (lefhiss)  
 18- During the cultural Festival مهرجان there are plays, films, concerts and exhibitions every day. (lastifev)  
 19- I'm bored. اشعر بالملل All my friends are out and there's nothing on TV. (drobe)  
 21- Does your mother get worried قلقة if you come home late? (ordriew)  
 24- I've got a new Kadhim Al Sahir CD. You must listen to this song. اغنية. (sgno)



**Test 1**

- A** You will hear some information about the Babylon International Festival. Listen and complete the leaflet.

## Babylon International Festival

للاطلاع / شفوي

The Festival began in ① (write the year) 1987.

This year's festival opens on: ② (write the date) Monday 5th May with ③ fireworks in Babylon City Centre at ④ (write the time) 9:00 p.m.

Performance of the Shakespeare play ⑤ (write the title) Hamlet Are at the Babylon Theatre on ⑥ (write the day) Monday.

The performance starts at ⑦ 6 p.m.

Price for adults: ID ⑧ 20,000 ID

Price for children and students: ID ⑨ 10,000 ID

Exhibition of ⑩ Babylon archaeology starts on:

⑪ (write the day) Sunday in the Ninimach Temple Hall. Times are from:

⑫ 11 a.m. until ⑬ 4 p.m. Entry is ⑭ free

The exhibition is not open on ⑮ Thursday.

- B** Complete the sentences with words from the box.

مهم جدا للامتحان

اكمل الفراغات التالية

Bad-tempered سيء المزاج    bored ممزعج    easy-going متسامح    Expensive غالي  
 Jealous غيور    generous كريم    lazy كسول    popular محبوب    worried قلق

- 1- I'm bored . Let's go to the cinema.
- 2- Don't buy those pastries. Everything in that shop is too expensive.
- 3- My sister is very easy going. She never gets angry.
- 4- We were very worried when my grandfather was in hospital last month.
- 5- Calm down and stop shouting. There's no need to be bad-tempered.
- 6- Adel always helps people and gives to charity. He is a very generous person.



- 7- Everybody wants to be Karim's friend. He is one of the most popular boys in my school
- 8- My aunt Farida invites her friends round all the time. She also loves meeting new people. She is very sociable.
- 9- Faris doesn't like you. I think it's because you always get better marks than him. He is probably jealous.
- 10- It's eleven O'clock in the morning and you're still in bed. Get up and stop being so lazy.

**C Match the sentences. Then put the verbs in brackets in the present simple or present continuous.** وصل مايلي ثم ضع الفعل بين القوسين بالشكل الصحيح

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1- Take your passport and papers with you. | f a) He always (work) there on Saturdays.         |
| 2- I don't need an umbrella.               | b b) It (not rain) at the moment.                 |
| 3- Maïam isn't eating anything.            | c c) She never (have) breakfast.                  |
| 4- I'm cold.                               | d d) That's why I (put) on my jacket.             |
| 5- Dan's at the shop.                      | a e) I (not wear) my glasses today.               |
| 6- I can't see the board.                  | e f) The police (often / stop) cars on that road. |

- The police often stop cars on that road.
- It is not raining at the moment.
- She never has breakfast.
- That's why I am putting on my jacket.
- He always works there on Saturdays.
- I am not wearing my glasses today.

**D Complete the questions with the correct tags.** اكمل الاسئلة الذيلية

**Example:** You live in Kirkuk, don't you?

مهم جدا

- 1- Mark hasn't gone home yet, has he?
- 2- There weren't many people at the park, were there?
- 3- It's been raining, hasn't it?
- 4- I'm not making too much noise, am I?
- 5- Ahmed doesn't wear glasses, does he?
- 6- Halah has been ill for a week, hasn't she?
- 7- They're coming to stay next month, aren't they?
- 8- It was terribly hot yesterday, wasn't it?
- 9- I don't look like my brother, do I?
- 10- You've been swimming, haven't you?



**(E) Complete the dialogue with the present perfect simple or the past simple.** اكمل ماييلي بصيغة المضارع التام والماضي البسيط

A: Can I borrow your English book ?

B: I'm sorry, but I ① took (take) it to school yesterday and ② left (leave) it there. Where's yours ? What ③ have you done ( you / do ) with it ?

A: I ④ have lost (lose) mine. I ⑤ have looked (look) everywhere for it but I ⑥ have not found (not find) it yet.

B: Perhaps it ⑦ fell (fall) out of your bag when we were walking home from school this afternoon.

A: That's possible. I ⑧ heard (hear) a funny noise on my home, but I ⑨ didn't look (not look) round because I ⑩ didn't think ( no think) it was anything important.

**Test 2**

التمرين ليس للامتحان التحريري / شفوي فقط

اقرأ النص في كتاب النشاط (P.21) ثم اجب عن الاسئلة التالية:

**(B) Answer these questions about the letter.**

1- Why was New Year better for Kirsty and her family this year ?

- Because they had a lot of relations visiting them from Australia .

2- What date is New Year's Day in Britain ?

- 1st

3- What did they have for dinner on New Year's Eve ?

- They had roast lamb شرائح لحم , roast potatoes , carrots جزر and other vegetables. They had chocolate , cake , ice-cream and apple pie for dessert.

4- Why did they move the furniture to the side of the room ?

- They moved the furniture to do Scottish dancing.

5- What are bagpipes آلة موسيقية سكوتلاندية ؟

- Bagpipes are a Scottish musical instrument .

6- What did the family do at midnight ?

- They stood in a circle , held hands and sang.

7- What is a New Year's resolution ? Explain in your own words.

ما المقصود بقرار العام الجديد

- It is a decision to do something better in the new year. ان تقرر فعل الافضل في العام المقبل



- © Write a letter to a friend in Britain describing a traditional celebration in Iraq.

سؤال الانشاء / الوحدة الاولى / مهم جدا

اكتب وصف لمهرجان او احتفال او مناسبة في بلدك

Dear ----- ,

You asked me to tell you about a traditional celebration in my country. I am going to tell you about -----

سؤال الانشاء الرئيسي في الوحدة الاولى ①

Dear Ahmed ,

You asked me to tell you about a traditional **احتفال تقليدي** celebration in my country. I am going to tell you about Eid Al Fitr. It's the happiest celebration **احتفال** for us , because it comes after a month of fasting **صوم** and prayer **صلاة** (Ramadan) so we are eagerly **بلهفة** waiting **ننتظر** for it to break our fasting **صوم** and celebrate **نحتفل** in these three holly **مقدس** days.

In Eid Al Fitr people wear **ترتدي** their best new clothes they make some traditional sweets **حلوى** and pastries **معجنات** they also prepare **يهيأ** their houses to receive visitors **استقبال الضيوف** and friends. In the Eid morning we usually have a special breakfast (Kahi and Kamer) and we make phone calls to our friends and relatives **اقارب** to say (happy Eid)

In Eid Al – Fitr we visit our relatives and friends and give gifts **هدايا** to our parents and to children. Sometimes we go to parks and restaurant to enjoy our time.

For me I like the special **خاص** Eid lunch **غداء العيد** at my grandmother house. She invites all the family and make a delicious **لذيذ** lunch. It's my favourite Eid party. Now it's time to do my homework. I hope to hear from you soon

Best wishes

Zaid





**Write an e-mail on Ramadhan on your country .**

سؤال الانشاء الثاني / الوحدة الاولى / مهم للامتحان التحريري

**Dear Ahmed ,**

You asked me to tell you about Ramadhan in my country. It is a special time. Ramadhan is the month of charity **الاحسان** , prayer dawn **الصلاة** , fasting **الصوم** and forgiveness **التسامح** .

In Ramadhan people stop eating or drinking from dawn **الفجر** to the sunset **الغروب** . The restaurants are closed all the day until the evening which is the time of Iftar **الافطار** when people break their fasting. After that , people go to the mosques **المساجد** for prayer **للمصلاة** .

In Ramadhan people usually visit each other at night , eat sweets such as Zalabia and baklawa **بقلاوة** . They go shopping and some young people play a traditional Iraqi game ( Mhebis **مخبيس** ) .

People like Ramadhan because it combines **يجمع** the members **افراد العائلة** of the family and they enjoy **يستمتع** the religious atmosphere **الاجواء الدينية** .

**Best wishes**

**Zaid**

**عزيزي الطالب**

ان هذه الملزمة التي بين يديك هي نفس الملزمة التي يعتمد عليها مدرس  
المادة في تدريسه الخصوصي حيث هي خلاصة جهد الاستاذ وهي  
خاضعة للتنقيح والتجديد المستمر من قبل مدرس المادة  
فاطلب النسخة الاصلية من

**مكتب الشمس حصرا**

موبايل / ٠٧٩٠١٧٥٣٤٦١ / ٠٧٨٠٥٠٣٠٩٤٢





## UNIT TWO

### البقاء على تواصل Keep in touch

#### Unit Two Lesson One P.20

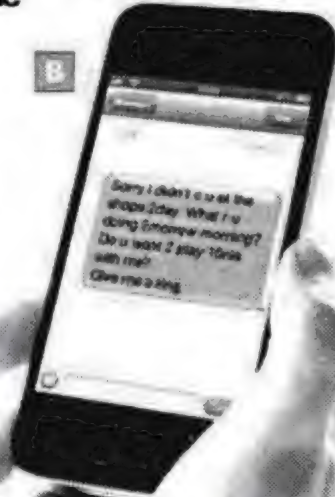
شفوي / للاطلاع

e-card    chatting on a mobile phone    laptop computer  
text message    phone game    camera phone

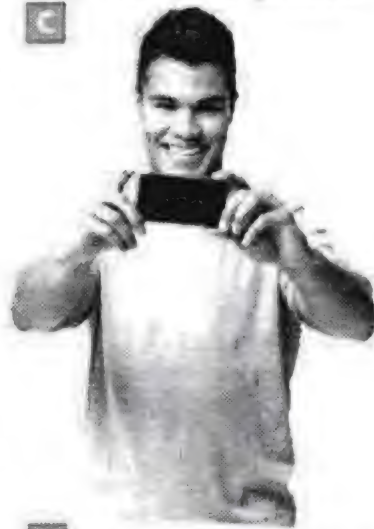
chatting on a mobile phone



text message



camera phone



phone game



e-card



laptop computer

- Listen and match each speaker to a picture. You will hear people

speaking:

Simson B

Ameera F

استمع للكاسيت ووصل الصورة بالمتحدث المناسب ( تمرين شفوي )

Kamal D

Aziz E

Amna A

Nisrin C



**Past Simple**

## مراجعة للماضي البسيط

( فعل ماضي غير قياسي ) او (ed) فعل ماضي → فاعل

- He gave me a mobile phone last week.**تذكر /** الفعل (be) في الماضي يكون [ was او ( were ( wasn't / weren't )

negative عند النفي في الماضي نستخدم ما يلي :

فعل مجرد + didn't + فاعل

- She didn't tell him the truth.

- He ( not be ) sick yesterday.

- He wasn't sick yesterday.

عند الاستفهام نقول :

Did + فاعل + فعل مجرد + ... ? - Did you buy the car ?

لاحظ / الافعال التالية من جمل التمرين (A) كتاب النشاط Page 27 ( حفظ - املأ )

Example: give → gave

1- go → went	6- take → took	11- be → were / was
2- call → called	7- not like → didn't like	12- send → sent
3- tell → told	8- say → said	13- receive → received
4- get → got	9- buy → bought	
5- start → started	10- think → thought	

**Lesson 1 Activity Book P.27**

- (A) Here are some of things people said about communication. Use verbs from the box in the past simple to fill the gaps. Listen and check your answers.

املأ الفراغات التالية بصيغة الماضي للأفعال التالية

be يكون    buy يشتري    call يتصل    get يحصل  
 give يعطي    go يذهب    not like لا يحب    receive يستلم  
 say يقول    send يرسل    take يأخذ    tell يخبر    think يعتقد

**Example:** "My parents gave me a mobile phone for my birthday."

- "Yesterday , for example, I ① went to my friend's house after school. I ② called my mother from my father when I ③ told her I'd be late."
- "I ④ got a mobile from my father when I ⑤ started secondary school."
- "Yesterday I ⑥ took this early nice photo of my brother Adel. He ⑦ didn't like it much. He ⑧ said it was too close."
- "I ⑨ bought my mobile with my own pocket money."
- "They ⑩ thought it would be really useful. And they ⑪ were right."
- "Some of my friends ⑫ sent me birthday cards in the post, but I also ⑬ received a few e-cards."



**B) Complete the words and write compound nouns.** لاحظ الكلمات المركبة

1- **Phone**

Phone game

العاب في جهاز الهاتف

2- **Laptop**

Laptop computer

لابتوب

3- **Mobile**

Mobile phone

موبايل

4- **Camera**

Camera phone

كاميرا موبايل

5- **Text**

Text message

نص رسالة

6- **Pocket**

Pocket money

مصرف جيب

7- **Birthday**

Birthday card

بطاقة عيد ميلاد

**Computer**

حفظ

**Game**

مهم

**Message**

جدا

**Card**

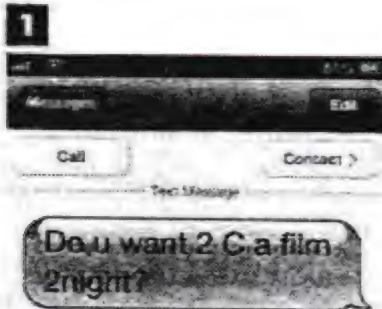
**Money**

**Phone**

**Phone**

**What do these text message mean ? Write them in normal English .**

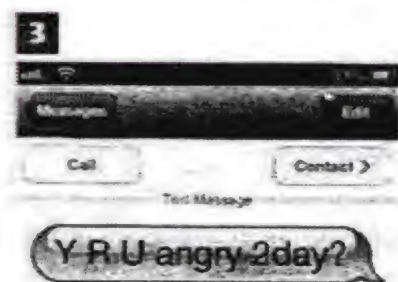
ماذا تعني الرسائل التالية



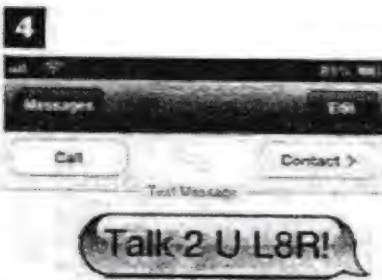
Do you want to see a film tonight ?



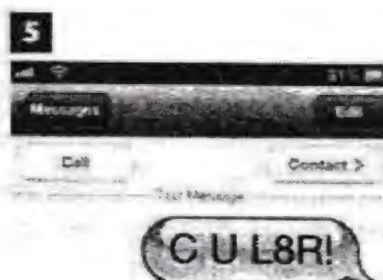
are you OK?



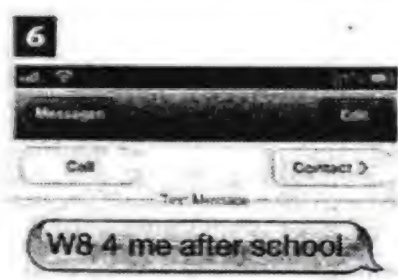
Why are you Angry today ?



Talk to you later



See you later



wait for me after school

مكتب الشمس

اطلب النسخة الاصلية من مكتب الشمس حصرا



## Unit Two Lesson Two P.21

**Plug it in and turn it on**  
 ضعه في الكهرباء (بلك) وشغله



- Study the rule then find other examples in the conversation.

## Giving instructions

- When we give instructions , we can use :

Imperative – Plug it in and turn it on . Don't use the cool setting.  
 Zero conditionals – If you push it down , you get cool air.

**لاحظ** / لاعطاء التعليمات اما ان نبدأ بفعل امر مثل : **Open the door.**

ويمكن أيضا استخدام (Zero conditional) من (if) الشرطية.

- If you want your hair to dry , select hot .

**لاحظ** / الشرح المفصل عن حالة (Zero conditional) من (if)

**If (Zero conditional) = When = عندما**

If present simple  
مضارع بسيط

present simple  
مضارع بسيط

if clause

main clause

**If (مضارع بسيط) (main clause مضارع بسيط)**

تستخدم هذه الحالة للتعبير عن حقيقة او حدث متكرر الحدوث ويكون الزمن مضارع بسيط

1- If he (drink) coffee at night , he (not sleep) . (او لاعطاء تعليمات ( اوامر )

- If he drinks coffee at night , he doesn't sleep.

**عند النفي**

**تذكر / المضارع البسيط**

He , she , it → doesn't + فعل مجرد

I , they , we , you → don't + فعل مجرد

He , she , it → فعل + S

I , they , we , you → فعل مجرد

**عند الاستفهام**

Does he , she , it + فعل مجرد ... ?

Do I , they , we , you + فعل مجرد ... ?

**تذكر / يمكن ان تكون جملة (if)**

مثبتة او منفية ولكن الجملة الاخرى

**(main clause) قد تكون مثبتة**

او منفية او سؤال او جملة امرية



- 2- Who ( you / go ) to if you have a problem ?
- Who do you go to if you have a problem ?
- 3- Can you get a good signal on your mobile if you go out in a boat ?
- 4- If you have time , do some search on the internet.
- 5- If the water in the engine (boil) , stop the car.
- If the water in the engine boils , stop the car.

تذكر ، الفعل (to be) مع المضارع ← is , am , are

- 6- My mother (get) angry if I (be) late .
- My mother gets angry if I am late.
- 7- She gets worried if I ( not phone) her .
- She gets worried if I don't phone her.
- 8- If I use a hairdryer , my hair (look) nicer.
- If I use a hairdryer , my hair looks nicer .
- 9- Plants die if they ( not get ) water . ( don't get )
- 10- If the battery runs down , you can recharge it .
- 11- You get bad teeth if you eat too many sweets .
- 12- People get fat if they never do sport.
- 13- If you leave chocolate in the sun , it goes soft .
- 14- My parents get worried if I come home late .
- 15- What happens if you mix red and yellow paint ?

● Match the phrases and write sentences in the zero conditional .

- |                              |                            |                                   |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1- The machine only (work)   | <input type="checkbox"/> e | a) Please ( not answer) it        |
| 2- She (not sleep) very well | <input type="checkbox"/> b | b) She (drink) coffee at night.   |
| 3- The phone ( ring)         | <input type="checkbox"/> a | c) She always (shout) it out      |
| 4- She (know) the answer     | <input type="checkbox"/> c | d) nothing ( happen)              |
| 5- You ( press) the button   | <input type="checkbox"/> d | e) <del>You (plug) it in</del>    |
| 6- We ( lose) a mark.        | <input type="checkbox"/> f | f) We ( make) a spelling mistake. |

- 1- The machine only works if you plug it in .
- 2- She doesn't sleep very well if she drinks coffee at night.
- 3- If the phone rings , please don't answer it
- 4- If she knows the answer , she always shouts it out.
- 5- If you press the button , nothing happens.
- 6- We lose a mark if we make a spelling mistake.

الجملة التالية  
مهمة جدا

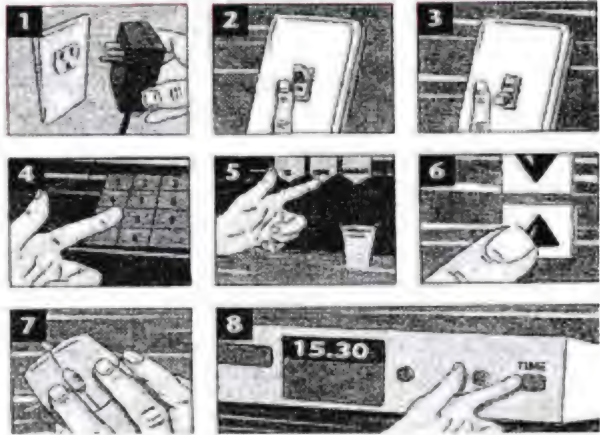


## Lesson 2 Activity Book P.29

تمرين صفي - شفوي

## B Match the phrases to the pictures. وصل الكلمات التالية بالصور

- a) click on the left button 7
- b) enter the code / the number 4
- c) plug it in 1
- d) press the button 6
- e) select program 5
- f) set the time 8
- g) turn / switch it off 2
- h) turn / switch it on 3



## C Match a word from each list and write the compound nouns.

وصل مايلي لكتابة كلمات مركبة. Check you know the meaning of each one.

- 1- hair
- 2- microwave
- 3- washing
- 4- digital
- 5- computer
- 6- remote
- 7- radio
- 8- cash
- 9- photo

hairdryer	مجفف شعر
microovaen	فرن
washing machine	غسالة
digital camera	كاميرا ديجيتال
computer mouse	ماوس
remote control	ريموت
radio alarm	منبه
cash point	ماكينة تصريف النقود
photo booth	كشك التصوير

- camera
- alarm
- booth
- control
- dryer
- machine
- point
- oven
- mouse

مهم جدا

## D تمرين (شفوي) E تمرين (شفوي)

## ● Match the phrases and complete the sentences . Add a comma (,) where necessary.

- 1- If he drinks coffee at night.
- 2- My mother gets worried
- 3- If I use a hairdryer
- 4- Plants die
- 5- Do some research on the internet
- 6- Can you get a good signal on your mobile
- 7- If the water in the engine boils
- 8- If the battery runs down
- 9- You get bad teeth
- 10- Who do you talk to

- b) a) Stop the car
- g) b) He doesn't sleep
- i) c) If they don't get water.
- c) d) If you eat too many sweets
- h) e) If you go out in a boat?
- e) f) If you have a problem?
- a) g) If I don't phone her.
- j) h) If you have time.
- d) i) My hair looks nicer.
- f) j) You can recharge it.

مهم جدا



## Lesson 3 Activity Book P.31

شفوي

**(A) Complete the instructions with the correct phrases. Then write the name of**

**the object under each set of instructions. ( أكتب التعليمات التالية )**

- Click on the left - hand button.
  - Enter your code carefully.
  - Put your money.
  - if you don't like the programme.
  - Take your money.
  - Turn the seat.
  - If you want to turn the volume up
  - put the soap powder in the drawer.
  - the machine sometimes keeps your card.
  - Wait outside for your pictures.
  - Your clothes are clean when it stops.
- 1- Move it on the desk with one hand. If you want to close a window on the screen, point the cursor at the cross and ① click on the left - hand button.  
( Computer mouse)
  - 2- Open the door and put the clothes in.  
Close the door and ② put soap powder in the drawer. Select a programme.  
③ Your clothes are clean when it stops.  
Washing machine غسالة
  - 3- Point it at the TV. Press one of the buttons. Wait for a picture to come on the screen. ④ If you don't like the programme, press another button.  
⑤ If you want to turn the volume up, press the up arrow.  
( remote control)
  - 4- Put your card in. ⑥ Enter your code carefully if you enter it incorrectly,  
⑦ the machine sometimes keeps your card. Select the amount you want.  
⑧ Take your money and your card.  
( cash point)
  - 5- Step inside and close the curtain. ⑨ Turn the seat to get the right height.  
⑩ Put your money in the slot. Don't move when the red light comes on.  
⑪ Wait outside for you picture.  
( photo booth)

**(B) تمرين شفوي**

**(C) Write instructions for one of these machines:**

اكتب تعليمات لتشغيل احدى هذه الاجهزة

A photocopier جهاز تصوير

an MP3 player MP3 جهاز

A mobile phone جهاز موبايل

a microwave oven فرن مايكرو

— ( a microwave oven ) تعليمات تشغيل الفرن

- 1- Plug it in
- 2- Select the time
- 3- Turn it on
- 4- Leave it for 5 minutes.
- 5- If it is hot enough , you can use it .



## Unit Two Lesson Four P.22

## السباح The Swimmer

## ● Look at the text and find:

- A new article موضوع في جريدة .
- A letter to a friend رسالة الى صديق
- An advertisement اعلان .
- Two letters in a magazine رسالتين في مجلة
- A diary entry مذكرات .

## Lesson 4 Activity Book P.32

انتبه للملاحظات التالية :

- Because of → يأتي بعدها عبارة السبب ( بسبب )  
- Because of the bad weather , he stayed at home .
- eventually → واخيرا  
- Eventually , he decided to do something about his fear of water
- In my opinion → يأتي بعدها جملة تعبر عن رأيك  
- In my opinion this story shows that with courage you can overcome a difficult past .
- first → ( حدث الاول )
- then → ( حدث ثاني ) • sometime later → ( حدث ثاني )  
- First she writes the letter , then she sent it ..

هذه الادوات تلاحق تتابع الاحداث

## A Complete the summary of what happened to Rashid with words from the box. اكمل ملخص القصة

And	because of	eventually	first	in my opinion
	بسبب	في نهاية الامر	اولا	في رأي
Sometime later	that's how	then	when	while
فيما بعد	وهكذا	ثم	عندما	بينما

- ① When he was seven , Rashid's twin sister drowned غرقت .
- ② Because of that , his mother never let him go swimming ③ and by the age of 16 , he still couldn't swim. ④ Eventually he decided to do something about his fear of water.
- ⑤ First he wrote a letter to the problem page of a magazine ,
- ⑥ then he joined a swimming class for teenagers. And ⑦ that's how he finally learnt to swim. ⑧ Sometime later he went to holiday in Cornwall with his friend , Justin. ⑨ While they were there , Rashid saved the life of a little girl who was in trouble in the sea. ⑩ In my opinion , this story shows that with courage you can overcome a difficult past.



(B) تمرين شفوي

(C) Imagine you are Justin. Write a letter to a friend who doesn't know Rashid. Tell him about Rashid rescuing the child at the beach. Use information in the texts and your imagination. Write about 150 words. Use the model below.

سؤال انشاء

**Dear Ahmed ,**

Last summer I was camping in Cornwall with my friend Rashid. One day we were walking on the beach when suddenly we heard a child shouting help! Help! , we turned round and saw her. She was about to drown. I thought to find someone to help , but Rashid didn't waste any moment. He jumped into the water, and save her.

In my opinion Rashid was a real hero because his sister died in a similar accident ten years ago and he only learnt to swim a years ago and now he could save the girl from drawing .

A newspaper reporter made an interview with Rashid , the hero. It was published in the newspaper and I have kept a copy of the newspaper and I'll show it to you when I see you.

**Bye for now ,**

**Justin**

## Unit Two Lesson Five P.24

### Hold on , Please

- Who usually uses these phrases, the caller (C) or the person ( or machine) that answers the telephone (A) ? Write C or A next to each phrase .

شفوي

( the caller) C اقرا العبارات التالية ووضح من قالها المتصل

( the answer) A ام الشخص الذي يرد على الهاتف





**Lesson 5 Activity Book P.34**

تمرين شفوي

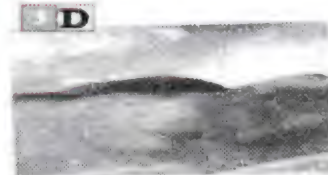
- **Listen to three messages left on answer phones and answer the questions.** ( للاطلاع ) استمع للمحادثات ثم اجب عن الاسئلة

**Call 1**

- |                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1- Who calls ?                   | - Josie   |
| 2- Why ?                         | - She wants Nadia to come on a picnic on (date) |
| 3- Where to meet ?               | - At the bus stop by the cinema                 |
| 4- What time ?                   | - 11:00   |
| 5- When should Nadia call back ? | - That evening at around seven .                |

**Unit Two Lesson Six P.25****We had such a good time**

- **Match each sentence to a picture.** وصل الجمل بالصور



- |               |               |               |      |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|------|
| - Crowded     | مزدحم         | - Dry         | جاف  |
| - Long queues | طوابير طويلة  | - Frightening | مخيف |
| - Pretty      | جميلة - لطيفة |               |      |

**Using So and Such**

لاحظ القاعدة التالية / تستخدم هذه الادوات كما يلي [ So / such ]

① تستخدم للتعبير

- **So + adjectives** - It's so crowded . ( صفة + So )
- **such (a/ an) + noun** - It's such a hot place . ( صفة + such )

② تستخدم للتعبير عن السبب والنتيجة [ يمكن ان تستخدم (that) قبل النتيجة ويمكن حذفها ]

- **Expressing cause and result with so and such**
  - It's was so frightening that I couldn't watch it. [ يمكن ان تستخدم (that) قبل النتيجة ويمكن حذفها ]
  - It's was such a cold day that I couldn't sleep. [ يمكن حذف (that) كما في المثال التالي ]
- **We can leave out that in the result clause.**
  - We had such a good time we didn't want to stop.



## ! التعجب Exclamation

لاحظ / الشرح التالي

① للتعبير عن التعجب نستخدم كلمات مثل ( صفة ... so ) أو ( موصوف + صفة Such )

صفة + so + فعل + فاعل

موصوف + صفة + such(a/an) + فعل + فاعل

1- نستخدم ( so / such ) للتعبير عن الوصف او التعجب . كما في الجمل التالية :

- 1- The beach was so crowded .
- 2- This homework is so difficult.
- 3- He is always so kind and friendly.

صفة + so

ظرف + so

- 4- She drivers so slowly .
- 5- He was driving so dangerously .

ظرف + so

اسم موصوف + صفة + such(a/an)

- 1- It is such a lovely day . مفرد
- They are such lovely days. جمع
- 2- It was such an exciting film.
- 3- I had such strange dreams last night.

② يمكن ان نستخدم ( so / such ) للتعبير عن السبب

وياتي بعدها جملة نتيجة مسبوق بـ (that)

- He was so angry that he couldn't speak.
- It was such a boring film that we walked out of the cinema.

اذن هناك استخدامات مختلفة لـ (so / such)

اما للوصف او للتعجب او للتعبير عن السبب والنتيجة باستخدام that لاحظ الامثلة التالية :

- 1- She's so good at painting ! 3- She's such a good artist !
- 2- She draws so well . 4- They're such beautiful paintings.

لاحظ الجمل التالية :

- 1- The bed was so hard that I couldn't sleep.
- 2- It was such a hard bed that I couldn't sleep.
- 3- The weather was so bad that we decided to stay at home.
- 4- She worked so fast that she finished in an hour.
- 5- They had such good time they didn't want to leave.



## لاحظ جمل التمرين P.35 مهمة جدا للامتحان

- 1- He was so angry that he slammed the door.
- 2- I was in such a rush that I forgot my purse.
- 3- It was raining so hard that we couldn't go out.
- 4- It was such a lovely day that we went to the beach.
- 5- Her voice was so quite that I couldn't hear what she said.
- 6- The homework was so difficult that I gave up doing it.
- 7- The place was so noisy that we couldn't have a conversation.

## امثلة مهمة جدا للامتحان

- |                                   |   |  |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| 1- The test was easy              | b | a) We decided to eat somewhere else.     |
| 2- It was a windy day             | f | b) Everyone got 100%                     |
| 3- She has a lot of problems      | e | c) We couldn't answer them               |
| 4- It was an expensive restaurant | a | d) He missed the first lesson.           |
| 5- He work up late.               | d | e) She doesn't know what to do.          |
| 6- They were difficult questions. | c | f) We decided not to go out in the boat. |
- 1- The test was so easy that everyone got 100% .
  - 2- It was such a windy day that we decided not to go out in the boat.

## Lesson 6 Activity Book P.35

## A Match the phrases and write full sentences. وصل مايلي

- |                                  |   |   |
|----------------------------------|---|---|
| 1- He was so angry               | c | a) We couldn't go out.                  |
| 2- I was in such a rush          | e | b) I couldn't hear what she said.       |
| 3- It was raining so hard        | a | c) That he slammed the door.            |
| 4- It was such a lovely day      | f | d) That we couldn't have a conversation |
| 5- Her voice was so quite        | b | e) That I forgot my purse.              |
| 6- The homework was so difficult | g | f) That we went to the beach            |
| 7- The place was so noisy        | d | g) That I gave up doing it.             |

**Example:** He was so angry that he slammed the door.

## B Study the examples and write five more sentences with phrases from the box.

اكتب جمل باستخدام ( so / such ) مستخدما الكلمات التالية :

- He ran so fast that nobody could catch him.
- She wrote so fast she finished the letter in five minutes.

Walk so slowly spoke so quickly worked so hard played so badly

- 1- He walked so slowly that he missed the lecture. ( فاتته المحاضرة )
- 2- She spoke so quickly that I couldn't understand anything.
- 3- She worked so hard that she got the full mark.
- 4- He played so badly that he lost the match.



## Lesson 7 Activity Book P.36

**A Complete the conversation with words and phrases from the box.**

اكمل المحادثة التالية

*So crowded that* مزدحم *such a long way* بعيد *such* جدا *that* لذلك *so hot* حار

① so hot

② such a long way

③ so crowded that

④ such

⑤ that



**B Listen and check your answers. ( تمرين شفوي )**

**C Work in pairs. Make suggestions and respond to them, using the phrases in bold in the conversation in Exercise A. Using your own ideas or the suggestions in the box below.**

اكتب بعض الاقتراحات مستخدما الكلمات التالية (للاطلاع)

*Go bowling* *go skating* *go to the park* *play football / tennis*  
*Go for a walk / to the cinema* *visit a museum* *have a party / coffee*  
*Stay at home and watch TV*

أما الرد / فيكون

أما بالموافقة

← **Good idea** فكرة جيدة (Agreement)

أو بالرفض

← **(refusal – disagreement)** كتابة اقتراح بديل

تذكر، لكتابة الاقتراحات (suggestion)

يمكن استخدام الاساليب التالية:

– Let's +

– We could +

– Why don't you (we) +

– Would you like to +

– Shall we +

فعل مجرد

امثلة اثرائية

1- Make a suggestion اقتراح to your friend to go skating. And write his (agreement)

– Would you like to go skating? Good idea.

2- Make a suggestion to your friend to go for a walk. And write his refusal.

– Let's go for a walk.

– We could go swimming.

نموذج / لحل التمرين

– Let's go to the park. Good idea.

– We could play football.

– Would you like to visit the museum?

**D** تمرين (شفوي)

**E** تمرين (شفوي)



**Unit Two Lesson Eight P.26**

القطعة دراسة  
للامتحان التحريري

**The Internet****What is the internet ?**

- The internet is a hug international network of computers.

- Find	يجد	- Climate change	تغيرات مناخية	- system	نظام
- Language school	مدرسة لغات	- Hits	اغاني	- Share idea	يتشارك
- Latest information	اخر المعلومات	- Scientist	علماء	- Survey	مسح
- essay	مقال	- Laboratory	مختبر	- Statistics	إحصائيات

**Useful Words****التعاريف - حفظ - املاء - للامتحان**

- **Website** موقع الكتروني

- a set of pages on the internet about a particular topic .

These pages often contain colour pictures , sound and video.

هو صفحة على النت عن موضوع معين فيها عادة صور واصوات و فيديو .

- **go online** متصل بالنت

- connect to the internet يتصل بالنت

- **e-mail** رسالة

- Message sent or received using the internet.

رسالة ترسل او تستلم عبر النت

- **surf the net** يبحث على النت

- Spend time visiting a lot of website. قضاء الوقت تبحث في مواقع مختلفة

- **instant message** محادثة فورية عبر الرسائل (جات)

- A written conversation between two people who are online.

It's quicker than an e-mail. The other person reads your message as soon as you send it and can answer instantly.

محادثة مكتوبة بين الاشخاص على النت هي اسرع من ارسال ايميل

- **download** تحميل

- Copy information or programs from the internet onto your computer.

تحميل المعلومات او البرامج من النت الى جهاز الكمبيوتر.

**اطلب النسخة الاصلية من مكتب الشمس حصرا**



## Lesson 8 Activity Book P.38

- A** Find words or phrases in the texts on Student's Book **حفظ**  
pages 26/27 to match the definitions below.

وصل الكلمات بالمعاني المتشابهة لها

**Example:** newest, most recent

1- Successful record	<u>hit</u>	اغنية
2- Very big	<u>huge</u>	ضخم
3- Exchange ; give and take	<u>share</u>	يتشارك
4- Open to everyone ; opposite of private	<u>public</u>	عام
5- Information shown in numbers	<u>statistics</u>	احصائيات
6- Questions to find out about people's opinions	<u>survey</u>	مسح
7- Often	<u>frequently</u>	متكرر
8- Look thoroughly	<u>search</u>	يبحث
9- Produce writing or photos on paper using a machine	<u>print</u>	طبع
10- Articles that give opinions ( about books , films , plays ,etc.)	<u>reviews</u>	عرض / نقد

- B** Find answers to these questions. (الاسئلة مهمة جدا للامتحان)

- Who invented the internet and where ? من اخترع الانترنت واين ؟  
- Two computer scientists علماء named Tim Berners – Lee and Robert Cailliau invented the internet when they were working in Switzerland.
- Who used it at first ? من استخدم الكمبيوتر في البداية  
- At first it was used by scientists to share information.
- What do American teenagers use the internet for ? لاي الاغراض يستخدم الانترنت ؟  
- They use it to ① send and receive e-mail ارسال واستلام الرسائل , ② surf the net for information البحث عن معلومات , ③ do instant message محادثة نصية and ④ download music. تحميل الاغاني

- C** Match the pie charts to the titles.

للاطلاع

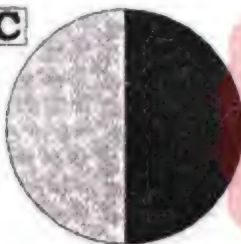
احصائيات عن مستخدمين الانترنت في امريكا

a) Us teenagers who use e-mail

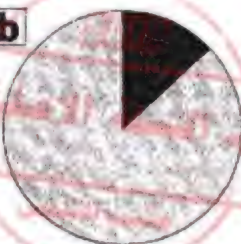
b) Us teenagers who don't ever use the internet

c) Us teenagers who have downloaded music

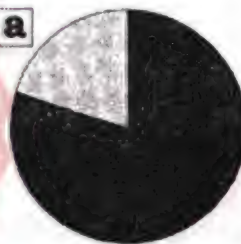
1C



2b



3a





**D What are the advantages and disadvantages of using the internet ?** اذكر بعض ايجابيات وسلبيات الانترنت

لاحظ للتعبير عن رأيك (*opinion*) تستخدم بعض العبارات التالية :

- I think
- I believe
- In my opinion

لاحظ / للتعبير عن رأيك (*opinion*) : جملة تعبر عن رأيك + تستخدم بعض العبارات التالية :

- I think the internet is really useful. ( agree with this opinion)
- That's true.
- Example:** Express your opinion of the internet
- In my opinion using the internet wastes a lot of time. (Disagree with this opinion )
- I'm sorry , I can't agree with you.

Advantage ايجابيات	Disadvantage سلبيات
1- I think it helps you find many information you need.	1- I believe it wastes people time. تضيع الوقت
2- In my opinion , the internet is the best means of communication. افضل وسيلة اتصال	2- I think it makes the youth sit for a long time leaving sport and life activities.

## Lesson 9 Activity Book P.39

**A Before you listen, name one good thing and one bad thing about advertising.** تمرين شفوي

**B Listen and match two opinions to each speaker.**

تمرين شفوي

Lima : 8 6

Jade : 1 4

Nahid : 2 3

Ryan : 5 7

للاطلاع

- 1- Advertisement can be fun.
- 2- We pay for advertising whether we want to or not , every time we buy something.
- 3- Children need protection from advertising.
- 4- Advertisements should show smatter women.
- 5- Advertising gives useful information.
- 6- The government shouldn't allow cigarette advertisements.
- 7- Advertisements can make people spend too much money.
- 8- Advertising makes people unhappy with their own lives.

- ١- الاعلانات يمكن ان تكون مضحكة
- ٢- نحن ندفع للاعلان سواء شئنا ام ابينا في كل وقت نشترى فيه الاشياء
- ٣- الاطفال بحاجة لحمايةهم من الاعلانات
- ٤- الاعلانات يجب ان تظهر نساء انيقات
- ٥- الاعلانات تعطى معلومات مفيدة
- ٦- الحكومة يجب ان تمنع اعلانات السكائر
- ٧- الاعلانات تجعل الناس تنفق الكثير من المال
- ٨- الاعلانات تجعل الناس غير راضين عن حياتهم الخاصة



**C Listen again and complete these sentences.**

للاطلاع

( تمرين شفوي ) استمع واكمل الفراغات

- 1- People look at advertisements and they are not content with their own lives.
- 2- What do you mean exactly .
- 3- I think advertisements are a waste of time and money.
- 4- Without ads , we wouldn't know about new cars.
- 5- Do you think there's bad side to advertising ?
- 6- Children are easy to persuade .
- 7- I don't like the way they use women in advertisements.

**D Discuss in group: Do you think there should be rules about advertising ? What kind of the rules ? Use phrases from the box below. ( تمرين شفوي )**

للاطلاع

<b>Giving opinion</b> <i>In my opinion , ...</i> <i>Personally , I think ....</i> <i>It seems to me ....</i>	<b>Asking opinion</b> <i>How do you feel about ... ?</i> <i>What's your view on ... ?</i> <i>Do you agree that ... ?</i>
<b>Checking information</b> <i>What do you mean exactly ?</i> <i>Could you explain that point ?</i> <i>Can you give us an example of ... ?</i>	<b>Explaining yourself</b> <i>What I mean is ...</i> <i>What I'm trying to say is ...</i> <i>My point is that ...</i>

**Unit Two Lesson Ten P.28**

**They must have forgotten**



**Making deductions Grammar and Functions References P.107**

التخمين التوقع

- **We used must have, can't have, might have + the past participle to make deductions about the past.**

Everything is fresh and green outside. It must have rained in the night. Where's my jacket? I'm not sure, but I think your brother might have taken it. He can't have borrowed my jacket. It's much too small for him.



لاحظ الشرح التالي /

**Making deductions** التخمين / التوقع

للتخمين او توقع ما قد حدث في الماضي نستخدم ما يلي :

أمثلة مهمة /

فاعل + {	<i>must have</i> + P.P ← متأكد من الحدث	عندما تكون
	<i>might have</i> + P.P ← غير متأكد من الحدث	عندما تكون
	<i>can't have</i> + P.P ← عدم وقوع الحدث	عندما تكون متأكد من

- 1- Everything is green outside. It must have rained in the night.
- 2- Where's my jacket?  
I don't know, but I think your brother might have taken it.
- 3- He can't have borrowed my jacket. It is too small.
- 4- She must have been sad when her grandmother died.
- 5- Someone phoned while you were out. I'm not sure, but it might have been (be) someone from your office.
- 6- Somebody has stolen my pearls. The front door is still locked, so the thief must have come (come) through the open window.
- 7- I saw all the tourist attraction when I went to America, You can't have seen (see) everything. You were only there for a week.

**Lesson 10 Activity Book P.40**

- A** Read the conversation on Student's Book page 28 again and answer the questions. أقرأ المحادثة في كتاب الطالب وأجب عن هذه الأسئلة. شقوى

- 1- Why is Ammar ringing Mrs Crosby ?  
- Because Rob is late for the football match. He is trying to find Rob.
- 2- Where have Dave and Rob gone ?  
- They've gone fishing . ذهبوا للصيد
- 3- How late are they ?  
- They're fifteen minutes late.
- 4- What is surprising Dave's behavior غريب / مفاجيء ؟  
- He always has his mobile with him but he hasn't phoned.
- 5- In your opinion, why are Dave and Rob late ?  
- They must have forgotten نسي about the match.



**B Complete the sentences with the past participle of the underlined words. اكمل الجمل التالية بصيغة التصريف الثالث للفعل**

مهم جدا

**Example:** I'm sure she was sad when her grandmother died.

She must have been sad when her grandmother died.

- 1- This essay is very long. I'm sure you took days to write it.  
- You must have taken days to write to it.
- 2- He hasn't called me. Perhaps he lost my number.  
- He might have lost my number .
- 3- Their car is here. I'm sure they haven't gone out .  
- They can't have gone out.

**Complete the sentences with must have, might have or can't have and the past participle of the verbs in brackets. اكمل الجمل التالية**

مهم جدا

- 1- Someone phoned while you were out. I'm not sure, but it might have been (be) someone from your office.
- 2- Somebody has stolen my pearls. The front door is still locked , so the thief must have come (come) through the open window.
- 3- "I saw all the tourist attractions when I went to America."  
"You can't have seen (see) everything. You were only three for a week."
- 4- "Where's my letter from Janet?"  
"I'm not sure , but I might have thrown (throw) it was by mistake."

**Revision 2 Activity Book P.44**

**A All the vowels are missing in the words below. Read the clues and write the complete words. اكمل الكلمات التالية كاملة**

حفظ - املاء

**Making machines work**

- 1- **PSTN** Which .... Should the switch be in: up or down? position موقع
- 2- **PLG** You have to ... in the machine to make it work. plug بلك كهربائي
- 3- **PRSS** ... the red button and the lift will come. press يضغط
- 4- **TRN** Another word for choose. select يختار
- 5- **TRN** Please ... the air conditioning on. It is too hot in here. turn يدير
- 6- **FX** Another word for repair. Fix يصلح



**Adjectives**

- 7- **RGH** The opposite of calm (to describe the sea). Rough خشن / هائج
- 8- **LNLY** You feel ... if you spend too much time alone. Lonely وحيد
- 9- **SFL** A dictionary is very ... when you are learning a language. Useful مفيد
- 10- **WRNG** The opposite of correct. Wrong خطأ
- 11- **CWDD** Full of people. Crowded مزدحم
- 12- **FT** Healthy. Fit ذو لياقة بدنية

**Internet**

- 13- **ML** Message you send using the internet e- mail رسالة
- 14- **DWNLD** To copy information from the internet onto a computer. Download يحمل
- 15- **NLN** When you connect to the internet, you go ... Online متصل بالنت
- 16- **SRF** To ... the net means to visit one website after another. Surf يبحث
- 17- **WBST** A set of pages about a particular topic on the internet. Website موقع الكتروني
- 18- **LNK** A ... on the internet connects to another page. Link يتصل

**B Write the missing letter at the beginning and the end of each word. The clues will help you.** اكمل الكلمات التالية كاملة

حفظ - املاء

- 1- Could you ... on a minute ? I'll see if she is in. (hold) ابقى h ol d
- 2- I didn't break my leg when I fell over yesterday but ... it. (hurt) يؤذي h ur t
- 3- When someone dies in the water because they can't swim, they. (drown) يغرق d row n
- 4- Don't ... about me. I will be all right. (worry) تقلق w orr y
- 5- If you ... time , it means that aren't doing anything good with your time. (waste) يضيع w ast e
- 6- Another word for wait. 'Don't ... , do it today.' (delay) يؤجل d ela y
- 7- When you want someone to be quick , you tell them to ... up. (hurry) اسرع h urr y
- 8- "What did Edison ... ?" "The electric light bulb and a lot of other things." (invent) يخترع i nven t
- 9- These cakes ... nuts. They have nuts in them. (contain) يحتوي على c ontai n
- 10- There were so many cars on the road. The ... was terrible. (traffic) ازدحام t raffi c
- 11- You can send a text ... using a mobile phone. (message) رسالة m essag e
- 12- Have you read the ... about sharks in today's newspaper ? (article) موضوع في مجلة a rticl e



## Test 1 Activity Book P.45

- A** You will hear some information about a sports club. Listen and complete the notes.

شفوي

### Palm Trees Sports Club

**Swimming pool :** Outdoor Length: ① 50 metres.

**Classes offered :** ② fitness ③ swimming ④ Yoga

**Number of tennis courts:** ⑤ Six (outdoor); ⑥ two (indoor)

**Weekdays club opens:** ⑦ 7 a.m. club closes; ⑧ 10 p.m.

**Price (full):** ⑨ £40 a month (students); ⑩ £25 a month

If you join before ⑪ April 30th,

you get ⑫ 15 free guest passes.

**Information pack for :** Name: Adam ⑬ Saleh

Address: ⑭ 13 King Street, London

Postcode: ⑮ SW149DR



- B** Complete the sentences with words from the box.

تمرين مهم

crowded مزدحم hurry يسرع hurt يؤذي rough هائج surf يبحث waste يضيع

- The sea was so rough that we couldn't go swimming.
- The restaurant was so crowded that we couldn't get a table.
- If you surf the internet, you can find all kinds of information.
- Don't waste time watching rubbish on TV.
- Did you hurt yourself when you fell over ?
- If you don't hurry up , we'll miss the plane.

- C** Match the words to make compound nouns. ( مهم جدا ) وصل ما يلي.

1- text Message	نص رسالة	4- sports Club	نادي رياضي
2- hair Dryer	مجفف شعر	5- coast Guard	حارس امني
3- web Site	موقع الكتروني	6- post card	بطاقة بريد

### Linking Words:

#### 1- When , While

ماضي بسيط → When ← ماضي مستمر  
ماضي مستمر , ماضي بسيط → When

ماضي بسيط , ماضي مستمر → While ← ماضي مستمر  
ماضي مستمر → While ← ماضي بسيط



الماضي المستمر (Past Continuous) هو حدث حصل في الماضي وقد استغرق وقت بحدوثه (Longer Action)

**I , he , she , it → was + ing**  
**They , we , you → were + ing**

ويكون حسب القاعدة التالية :

- He was swimming when the shark attacked him.

أما الماضي البسيط (Past Simple) هو الحدث الذي حصل خلال حدوث جملة الماضي المستمر أي أنه الحدث الأقصر

- I was listening to music when the door bell rang.

ماضي مستمر

ماضي بسيط

**D Write each sentence with one verb in the past simple**

مهم جدا

**and one verb in the past continuous.** اكتب الجمل التالية بالماضي البسيط والمستمر

1- How fast (you / drive) when ( you / hit) the tree ?

- How fast were you driving when you hit the tree ?

2- Where (the little girl / play ) when ( the wave / pull ) her into the water ?

- Where was the little girl playing when the wave pulled her in the water.

3- ( they / stand ) at the bus stop when ( they / see ) a strange bird.

- They were standing at the bus stop when they saw a strange bird.

4- Somebody / take ) my wallet while ( I / not look).

- Somebody took my wallet while I wasn't looking.

**E Match the phrases and write sentences in the**

مهم جدا جدا

**zero conditional . (zero conditional)** وصل الجمل واكتبها بشكل كامل حسب قاعدة

1- The machine only ( work)

e

a) please ( not answer) it

2- She ( not sleep) very well

b

b) she (drink) coffee at night

3- The phone ( ring)

a

c) she always (shout) it out

4- She ( know) the answer

c

d) nothing ( happen)

5- You ( press) the button

d

e) you (plug) it in

6- We ( lose) a mark.

f

f) we (make) a spelling mistake

1- The machine only works if you plug it in .

2- She doesn't sleep very well if she drinks coffee at night.

3- If the phone rings , please don't answer it.

4- If she knows the answer , she always shouts it out.

5- If you press the button , nothing happens.

6- We lose a mark if we make a spelling mistake.

**F Match the sentences halves. Then join them with**

مهم جدا

**so / such ... that.** وصل ثم اكتب الجمل بشكل كامل

1- The test was easy

b

a) We decided to eat somewhere else.

2- It was a windy day

f

b) Everyone got 100% .

3- She has a lot of problems.

e

c) We couldn't answer them .



- 4- It was an expensive restaurant. [a] d) He missed the first lesson .  
5- He woke up late. [d] e) She doesn't know what to do .  
6- They were difficult questions. [c] f) We decided not to go out in the boat .

- 1- The test was so easy that everyone got 100 % .  
2- It was such a windy day that we decided not to go out in the boat .  
3- She has such a lot of problems that she doesn't know what to do .  
4- It was such an expensive restaurant that we decided to eat somewhere else .  
5- He woke up so late that he missed the first lesson .  
6- They were such difficult questions that we couldn't answer them .

## Test 2 Activity Book P.48

مهمة جدا

قطعة للدراسة

## Mobile Phone

A Read the article and match the sentences (a to f) to the spaces (1 to 6)

- a) [6] b) [2] c) [5] d) [1] e) [3] f) [4]

- Swedish police	الشرطة السويدية	- Sharply	بشدة	- Turn off	يطفأ
- Plugged in	موصول بـ	- Earthquake	زلزال	- Accidents	حادث
- Flat	يفرغ شحن	- Rescued	انقذ	- Illegal	ممنوع
- Network	شبكة	- Trace	يتبع / يكتشف	- Unless	ما لم
- Equipment	تجهيزات / عدة	- Get in touch	يقتى على تواصل	- Hands – free	دون استخدام اليد
- Heavy	ثقيل	- Annoying	مزعج	- Traffic problems	مشاكل مرورية
- Population	نسبة السكان	- Concert	عريف	- Download	يحمل
- Rising	يرتفع	- Forgotten	منسى		

B Answer these questions.

مهم جدا / حفظ للامتحان التحريري

Write full sentences each time. اجب عن الاسئلة التالية

- 1- Where was the first mobile phone used and when ?  
اين ومتى استخدم الموبايل لأول مرة  
- The first mobile phone was used in Sweden in 1946 .  
2- Why wasn't it very useful ? لماذا لم يكن مفيد جدا  
- It wasn't very useful because it used the car battery and , after six calls , the battery was flat. لانه يستخدم بطارية السيارة  
3- Which country has the most mobiles – China , India or Russia ?  
أي دولة فيها اكثر نسبة موبايل .  
- China has the most mobile phones.  
4- And which of those three countries has the fewest mobiles ?  
أي الدول فيها اقل نسبة موبايل  
- India has the fewest mobile phone.



5- Why were mobiles especially useful after the tsunami? Give two reasons . لماذا ادركت قيمة الموبايل بعد اعصار تسونامي

- Mobiles were especially useful after the tsunami because rescue workers **عمال الانقاذ** were able to trace **يتبع / يكتشف** people who had mobile phone and because people were able to in touch with their loved ones even after landlines stopped working.

6- Why is it dangerous to use even a hands- free mobile when driving ? Explain in your own words. لماذا حتى الموبايل غير اليدوي خطر عند السياقة

- Even hands - free mobile phones are dangerous because they prevent the drivers from concentrating **التركيز** on driving the car .

C Use the table and the graph about cinema attended to complete the sentences on the next page.

للاطلاع / نشاط صفي - شفوي

1- 15 - to 24 - year

2- 15 - to 24 year - old , 1999

3- was by 34 year olds in 1999

4- 1994 , 1995 and 1995

5- went to the cinema

6- 25 - to 34 year - olds went to the cinema.

7- 12 % .

8- 1993 and 1994

## Test 2 Mobile Phone

سؤال الانشاء - للوحدة الثانية / مهم جدا

The first mobile phone was used by the Swedish police **الشرطة السويدية** in 1946. It didn't have its own battery **بطاريته الخاصة** . It used car battery **بطارية السيارة** which was flat **تنفذ** after six calls **بعد ست مكالمات** . So it wasn't a very useful **مفيد** thing .

There is no doubt **بدون شك** , mobile phones can be very useful and can even save lives **انقاذ الارواح** especially after the Tsunami **اعصار تسونامي** hundreds of people **مئات الناس** found **وجدوا** and rescued **انقذوا** because of their mobiles. People could get in touch **يبقوا في اتصال** with **each other** using mobile phones. **مع بعضهم**

Mobile phones can cause **تسبب** problems **مشاكل** as well. Of course **بالطبع** it can be very annoying **مزعج** when someone's mobile phone rings **يرن** in a film, concert **حفلة** or even **حتى** an exam **امتحان** . But there are much more serious **جدي** problems such as a lot of car accidents **حوادث السيارات** that have been caused by drivers talking on their mobiles.

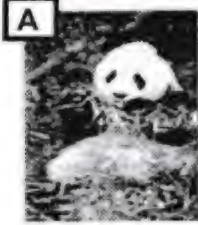
Love them or hate them, mobile phones are here to stay **لتبقى** and every year there are more things you can do with a mobile phone. You can use them to make videos, take photos, connect to the Internet and even **حتى** watch TV. They are completely **بشكل كامل** different **مختلف** from the Swedish police mobiles of 1946!



## UNIT THREE

### Endangered Animals الحيوانات المهددة بالانقراض

Giant panda tiger mountain gorilla Dugong right whale black rhino



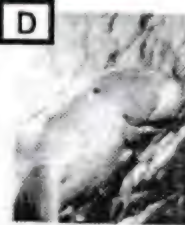
Giant panda  
الباندا العملاق



mountain gorilla  
غوريلا الجبال



black rhino  
الكركدن الاسود



Dugong  
الاطوم



Tiger  
النمر



Right whale  
الحوت

#### Adjectives order / ترتيب الصفات

A long green snake.

A beautiful black and yellow bird.

A small red insect.

A strange pink and grey animal.

- When you have a general adjective and a colour adjective together, the **general** adjective comes first and the **colour** adjective comes second.

(1)

(2)

(3)

لاحظ - عند ترتيب الصفات

(صفة عامة general)

مثل Big, old, ...

→ (اسم موصوف noun) → (لون colour) → along green snake

[ the, my, a, an, this, ... ] في حالة وجود ادوات تعريف مثل

- This small red insect.

تكون قبل الصفات مثل :

### Lesson 1 Activity Book P.54

- (A) use words from each box to make six phrases. You can use two colours if you want.

a an the my your

ادوات تعريف

car shirt shoes eyes  
fish cat bus carpet

اسماء موصوفة

old expensive nice pretty dangerous  
strange funny big small

صفات عامة

green yellow red blue black  
white grey pink purple

الوان

Example: An old black and white bus.

- 1- An expensive black car.
- 2- Your nice blue eyes.
- 3- The small red carpet.
- 4- The big black cat.
- 5- My old grey shoes.

- (B) تمرين شفوي



## Unit Three Lesson Two P.35

## Almost extinct الحيوانات المهددة بالانقراض

## NORTH ATLANTIC RIGHT WHALE

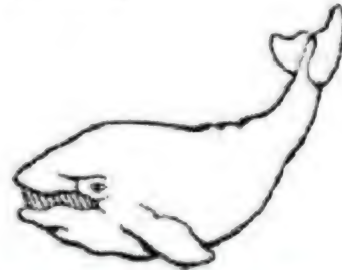
القطعة دراسة - مهم جدا  
للامتحان التحريري

حيوان شمال الاطلس

Two hundred years ago the Americans called it the ("right" Whale ) because it was the right Whale to hunt. It is slow and easy to catch, and it has lots of oil in its body . Hunters killed almost all of them. Today there are only about 350 in the North Atlantic.

Hunting has stopped , but the population is not increasing. One reason may be pollution in the sea. If the right whale becomes extinct. It will be very sad. But at the moment nobody knows how to help them.

- north Atlantic right whale	حيوانات شمال الاطلس
- right	حقيقي / مناسب
- hunt	يصاد
- population	نسبة عددها
- increasing	يزداد
- pollution	تلوث
- extinct	منقرض



1- Why did the American call it the right whale ? لماذا يسميه الامريكان الحوت الصحيح ؟

- Because it is slow and easy to catch and it has lots of oil in its body.  
بطيء سهل الامساك به جسمه فيه الكثير من الزيت

2- How many right whales are there today ? كم عددها اليوم ؟

- Today there are only about 360 in the North Atlantic .

3- Is the population of the right whales increasing now ? كم تزداد نسبة هذا العدد ؟

- No , it is not increasing .

4- How to protect ( the wright whale) ?

- If we stop polluting the sea . اذا اوقفنا التلوث



## Tiger النمر

Although it is against the law, there is still a lot of tiger hunting. There are three reasons :

① People think that tigers are dangerous ;

② tigers sometimes eat cows and sheep , so farmers don't like them ;

③ in Chinese medicine they use tiger bones and other parts of the body.

There are very few wild tigers left perhaps 5,000. In China there are only 30. Tigers will be extinct in twenty years if hunters go on killing them. We can breed tigers in zoos. But they have another problem, too - people are destroying their habitat.

- against	ضد	- wild	متوحش	- habitat	البيئة الطبيعية
- reason	اسباب	- extinct	منقرض	- bones	عظام
- dangerous	خطر	- breed	يربي	- parts	اجزاء
- medicine	طب	- destroy	يحطم	- go on	استمر



1- Why are tigers hunted ? لماذا يصطاد الناس النمر ؟

- Tigers are hunted for three reasons:

- ① people think that tigers are dangerous. يعتقد الناس انه خطر
- ② Tigers sometimes eat cows and sheep. أنها تاكل احيانا الابقار والاعنام
- ③ Tigers bones are used in Chinese medicine. تستخدم عظامها في الادوية الصينية

2- What will happen if hunters go on killing tigers ? ماذا يحدث لو استمر الناس بصيد النمر ؟

- If hunters go on killing tigers , they will be extinct. ينقرض

3- How to protect the tigers ?

- We can protect them if we stop hunting them and breed them in zoos.

### GIANT PANDA الباندا العملاق

Panda eats bamboo – sometimes 30 kilos per day of it !

This means they can only live in places with lots of bamboo. So these beautiful animals have a problem: if people destroy their habitat , they will not be able to move to another places. And the bad news is – people are destroying their habitat. There are less than 1,000 wild pandas today. Zoos have about 60 and are trying to breed them.



- giant panda	الباندا العملاق	- destroy	يحطم
- bamboo	الخيزران	- habitat	البيئة الطبيعية (سكن)
- problem	مشكلة	- breed	يربي

1- What do Pandas eat ? – Pandas eat bamboo الخيزران

2- Where can Pandas live ? – They can live in places with lots of bamboo.

3- How many Pandas are there today?

- There are more than 1,000 wild pandas today.

4- How to protect the gaint panda ?

- We can do that if we breed them in the zoos and prtect their habitat .

### MOUNTAIN GORILLA الغوريلا الجبلي

Gorilla live in the forest. People cut down trees and destroy the forest. So the gorillas habitat is getting smaller. Hunting gorillas is against the law , but illegal hunters still kill them. Some people eat gorilla meat. If we do nothing, mountain gorillas will become extinct in a few years. It is possible to breed gorillas in zoos. Many zoos around the world have gorilla breeding programmes.

- Forest	غابة	- Against the law	ممنوع
- Cut down trees	تقطع الاشجار	- Extinct	منقرض
- habitat	البيئة الطبيعية (سكن)	- breeding programme	برامج تربية الحيوان

1- Where do gorillas live ? أين تعيش

- Gorillas live in the forest ? في الغابة

2- Why is gorilla's habitat getting smaller ? لماذا تصغر بيئة الغوريلا

- People cut down trees and destroy the forest . تدمر الغابات

3- What will happen if we do nothing to stop hunting gorilla ?

ما الذي يحدث لو لم نفعل شيء لاييقاف صيد الغوريلا ؟

- If we do nothing , mountain gorillas will become extinct . يصبح منقرض

4- How to protect the mountain Gorilla ?

- We can protect them if we stop hunting them , breed them in the zoos and protect their habitat .



**Lesson 2 Activity Book P.55****(A) Read questions and find the answers on Student's Book page 35****as quickly as you can. ( الاسئلة مهمة جدا / للامتحان التحريري )**

- 1- Which animal is eaten by some people? **Gorilla** ١. أي الحيوانات يأكله بعض الناس
- 2- Which animal eats bamboo? **Giant panda** ٢. أي الحيوانات يأكل الخيزران
- 3- Which animal eats cows? **Tiger** ٣. أي الحيوانات يأكل البقر
- 4- Which animal is used in medicine? **Tiger** ٤. أي الحيوانات يستخدم في صناعة الدواء
- 5- There are less than four hundred of which animal? **Right whale** ٥. أي الحيوانات يوجد أقل من ٤٠٠ منها

**(B) Read the factfiles again. Complete the table by ticking ( ✓ ) the correct columns. ( نشاط صفى )**

	stop hunting	Breed in zoo	cut pollution	protect habitat
right whale			✓	
giant panda		✓		✓
mountain gorilla	✓	✓		✓
tiger	✓	✓		✓

**(C) Look at the complete table and write four more sentences with must. مهم جدا**

**Example:** If we want to save the tiger, we must protect its habitat.  
If we want to save the giant panda, we must breed it in zoos.

- 1- If we want to save the right whale, we must stop pollution.
- 2- If we want to save the mountain gorilla, we must stop hunting.
- 3- If we want to save the tiger, we must breed it in zoos.
- 4- If we want to save the tiger, we must stop hunting.

**(D) Read the description. ( تمرين شفوي ) اقرأ الوصف التالي**

The rhino is a big black animal with small eyes and a horn on its nose. It must be very strong. It looks dangerous, but I think it's beautiful. It's hard to believe that it really exists - it looks like something from a storybook.



لاحظ / ما الفرق بين (Look) و (Look like)

- 1- Ahmed (looks - look - looks like) his father. **صفة يشبه** Look(s) like → اسم  
2- She (looks - looks like) angry. **اسم يبدو** Look(s) → صفة

**E** Complete the sentences with words and phrases from the box. You can use each more than once.

مهم جدا

Look look like looks like

**Example:** The teacher looks very angry. What's the matter with her?

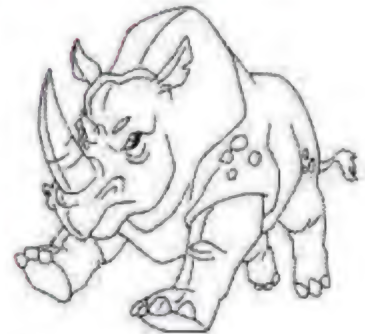
- 1- My cat looks like a tiger.
- 2- Fuad looks very tired today.
- 3- Your brother looks like a businessman.
- 4- That book looks interesting. Have you read it?
- 5- People say that I look like my father.
- 6- Those elephants look ill. Why are they lying down?

Choose two of the animals on Student's Book page 34. Write descriptions. Give more facts and your own opinion. اكتب وصف لاثنتين من الحيوانات في كتاب الطالب . اكتب حقائق و آراء

**1- Black Rhino** وحيد القرن

للاطلاع

The black rhino is a special rhinoceros حيوان من فصيلة وحيد القرن native to Africa موطنه افريقيا . It has two horns up to his mouth فوق فمه , it weighs about 750 - 800 pounds. It lives about 40 years. It eats plants. Rhinos are endangered مهدد بالانقراض people hunt it for its valuable horns قرونها الثمينة . They believe that the powered rhino horn قرنهم المطحون will cure يعالج everything from fever poisoning حمى التسمم



**2- Dugong** الاطوم

The dugong is a large marine mammal .

من الثدييات البحرية

It lives in the North water of Australia.

It eats water plants.

It has been hunted for thousands of years for its meat and oil.



**First condition**

الحالة الاولى من (if) الشرطية /

- If you call Mariam , she will help you with the homework.
- If the tickets are too expensive, we won't go to the concert.
- If the shops are shut, I'll be annoyed.

**if clause**

**main clause**

If + verb in the present tense , will / won't + infinitive

If + جملة مضارع بسيط , جملة مستقبل



**( if ) First Conditional** الحالة الاولى

نستخدم الحالة الاولى من (if) للتعبير عن المستقبل :

**( مجرد + will )** جملة مستقبل , مضارع بسيط **→ if**

if **→** فاعل **→** he , she , it (فعل + s) , **فاعل** **Will** **أو** **فعل مجرد + Must**  
**→** I, they, we, you (فعل مجرد)

- 1- If **we want** to save the giant panda, we **must breed** it in zoos.
- 2- If you **call** Mariam, she **will help** you with the homework.
- 3- If the tickets **are** too expensive, we **won't go** to the concert.
- 4- If the shop **are** shut, **I'll be** annoyed.

يمكن ان تكون الجملة الاخرى (main clause) فعل امر بدلا من جملة (مجرد + will)

لان فعل الامر (imperative) يدل على المستقبل :

- 1- If you **want** to use this machine , **switch** it on here.
- 2- If you **don't enjoy** this book , **bring** it back.

**Lesson 3 Activity Book P.57****(A) Join the phrases to make the first conditional sentences.**

- |  |   |         |
|--|---|---------|
| 1- If everybody comes ,                  | ⑥ Aziz won't wait for us.                   | مهم جدا |
| 2- If I fail the exam ,                  | ③ you will get very thirsty.                |         |
| 3- If you don't take drinks with you ,   | ④ I'll give you a place in the team.        |         |
| 4- If I become captain ,                 | → I will be really disappointed.            |         |
| 5- If the car breaks down ,              | ⑤ Waleed won't know how to fix it.          |         |
| 6- If the guests want more ice - cream , | ⑥ Nadia will go down to the shop and get it |         |
| 7- If you don't enjoy this book ,        | ⑦ bring it back , and I'll lend you another |         |
| 8- If we are late ,                      | ① there will be 38 people at the party.     |         |

- 1- If every body comes , there will be 38 people at the party.
- 2- If I fail the exam , I will be really disappointed .
- 3- If you don't take drink's with you , you will get very thirsty . عطشان .
- 4- If I become captain , I'll give you a place in the team . فريق .
- 5- If the car breaks down تعطل , Waleed won't know how to fix يصلح it .
- 6- If the guests ضيوف want more ice - cream , Nadia will go down to the shop and get it.
- 7- If you don't enjoy this book , bring it back , and I'll lend you another.
- 8- If we are late , Aziz won't wait for us .

**(B) تمرين شفوي**



Unit Three Lesson Four P.36

شفوي

## Fuad's Phone

- The boxes show the life cycle of a mobile phone. Put them in the correct order by numbering them 1 to 8. ( رتب حسب التسلسل ) ( للاطلاع )



After two years , the battery stops working. A new battery is expensive. So Fuad throws the phone away.

a



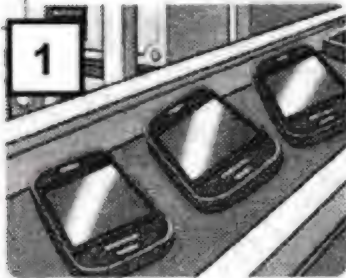
Tariq drops it - twice. Noura drops it once. It still works , but it doesn't look very good.

b



At the shop, Fuad buys a lovely new mobile phone. He is very pleased with it. It has a camera , games and great ringtones!

c



At the factory , they make the mobile phone and its battery. They use plastic and a number of different metals. Some of these metals - e.g. lead , cadmium and mercury - are toxic.

d



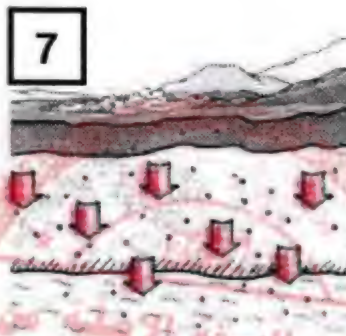
Fuad uses his mobile phone a lot. He also lends it to his sister Noura when she goes out. He lets his little brother Tariq play games on it.

e



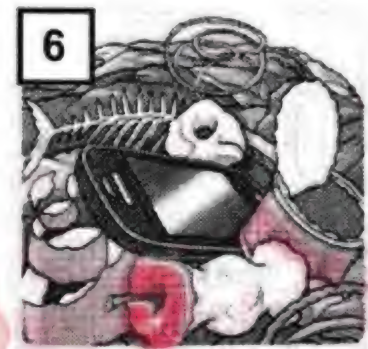
People and animals drink the water and the toxic metals.

f



After ten years , the metals go down slowly into the earth. In the end , they get into the water.

g



The phone goes to the rubbish dump with the other rubbish.

h



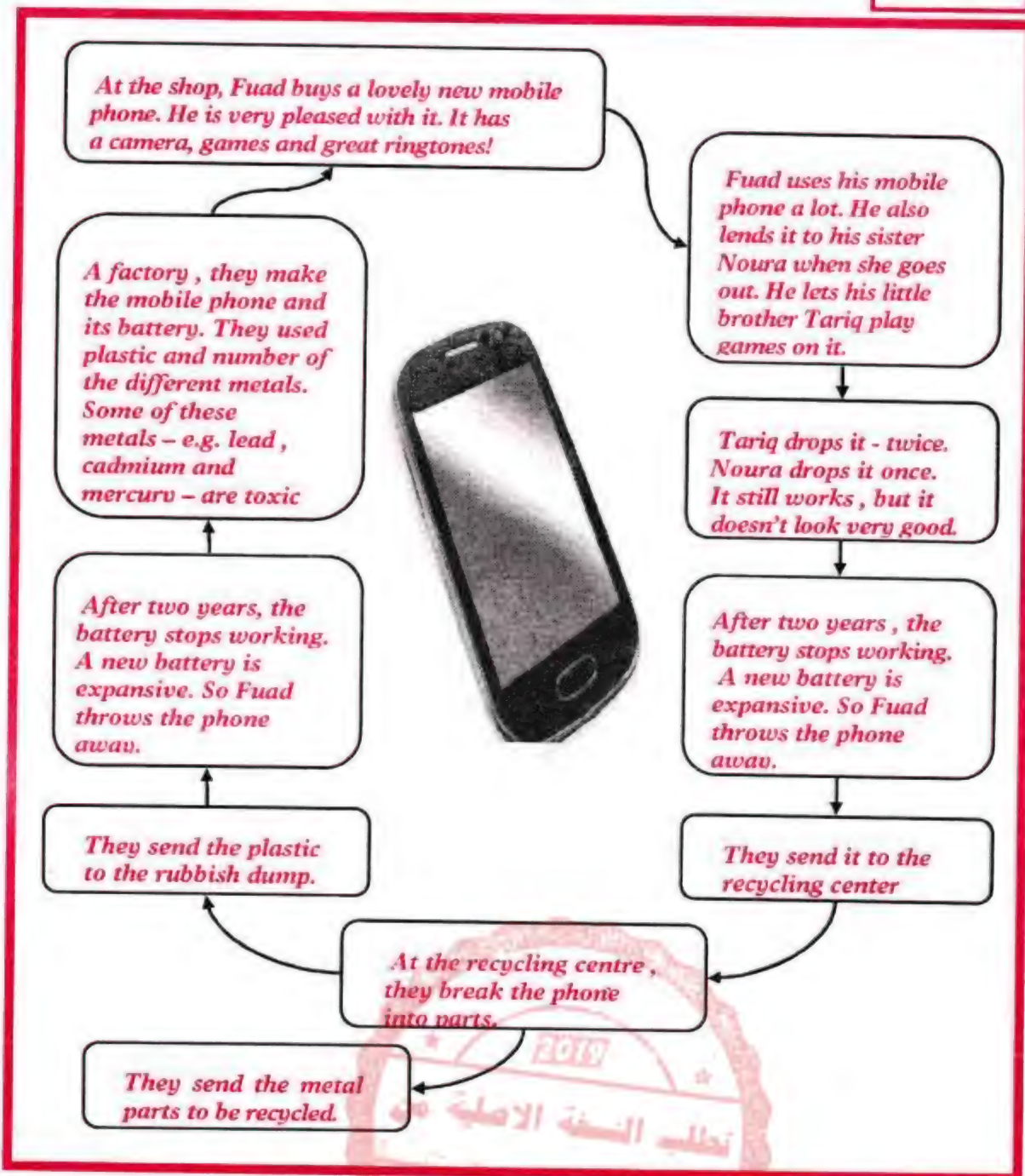
## Lesson 4 Activity Book P.58

*Recycle / ri:saikəl / verb – to reuse , to use again ; things or parts of thongs are often recycled in a factory : newspapers are recycled to make new paper.*

- A** Can mobile phones be recycled? Discuss the question with a partner, then listen and check. As you listen , take notes. Then fill in the rest of the flow chart.

للاطلاع

تمرين شفوي



**B** تمرين شفوي

**C** تمرين شفوي



# Unit Three Lesson Five P.37

## Now you too can be green !

- Protect	يحمي	- Save energy	يوفر الطاقة
- Environment	بيئة	- Recycling bins	حاوية ازالة

- Match the captions to the bins on the poster.

للاطلاع

## Now you too can be green !

Do you want to protect the environment ? Do you want to save energy ? We have put 2,000 recycling bins around the city.

## Please use them !

**A** Bottles of all colours  
(Please remove metal tops)

**B** Drink cans , food tins , aerosol cans (e.g. hairspray)

**C** Newspaper , magazines , cardboard boxes (no books , please)



## Re- + verb

- We can put re- in front of a lot of verbs. It means to do something again.  
You can recycle parts of the mobile phone.  
I failed the exam , so I will have to retake it next year.  
We reheated the pizza in the microwave but it wasn't very nice.

لاحظ / اضافة ( re ) قبل الكلمة تدل على تكرار الحدث . مثلاً :

Rewrite اعد كتابة reread اعد قراءة reheated اعد تسخين

## Lesson 5 Activity Book P.59

- A** Complete the article with words from the box.

لاحظ معاني الكلمات

Bigger اكبر metal معدن throw يرمي work عمل thousand الالف  
Process عملية environment البيئة destroying يحطم cheap رخيص



## Why we Should recycle

لماذا يجب  
تدوير النفايات

By Professor  
Khaled Al Jaber

القطعة للاطلاع

- |                 |                     |                       |
|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| ① <u>works</u>  | ② <u>cheap,</u>     | ③ <u>metal</u>        |
| ④ <u>bigger</u> | ⑤ <u>destroying</u> | ⑥ <u>thousands</u>    |
| ⑦ <u>throw</u>  | ⑧ <u>process.</u>   | ⑨ <u>environment.</u> |

- Recycle (تدوير) (اعادة استخدام)	- Reasons اسباب	- Economic اقتصادي
- Rubbish ازيلات	- Dumps كومة ازيلات	- Save money يوفر المال

### C Match the sentences .

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1- Each team got two goals in the semifinal .                                 | They don't reuse them .                     |
| 2- I can't read your handwriting.   | You probably need to recharge the battery.  |
| 3- In hospitals , doctors throw their gloves .<br>Away after doing something. | You should reorganize it .                  |
| 4- My mobile phone is dead.   | Can you rewrite the address more carefully? |
| 5- The town was completely destroyed<br>by earthquake.                        | They had to <u>replay</u> the game.         |
| 6- Your office is a mess !  | Let's redo the question from the start.     |
| 7- $X = 4y - 0.01$ ?  | They are starting to rebuild it now.        |

Answer : جواب التمرين

مهم جدا

- Each team got two goals in the semifinal.  
They had to replay the game.
- I can't read your handwriting.  
Can you rewrite the address more carefully ?
- In hospitals , doctors throw their gloves away after doing something.  
They don't reuse them.
- My mobile phone is dead. You probably need to recharge the battery.
- The town was completely destroyed by the earthquake.  
They are starting to rebuild it now.
- Your office is a mess ! You should reorganize it.
- $X = 4y - 0.01$  ?  
That can't be right! Let's redo the question from the start.



**Unit Three Lesson Six P.38**

**The environment – What are the effects of oil and gas pollution ?**

للاطلاع

**البيئة – ما تأثيرات تلوث الزيت والغاز**

- Industries	صناعات	- Wildlife	الحياة البرية
- Economy	اقتصاد	- effect	تأثير
- Depends on	يعتمد على	- Fossil fuels	الوقود الحفري
- Concerned	قلق	- Produce	ينتج
- Carbon dioxide	ثاني اوكسيد الكربون	- Obvious	واضح
- Ozone	الاوزون	- Global warming	الاحتباس الحراري
- Greenhouse gas	غاز البيوت الزجاجية السامة	- Flares	وهج
- Atmosphere	البيئة المحيطة	- Emissions	الانبعاثات
- Climate change	تغير مناخي	- habitat	البيئة الطبيعية

**Lesson 6 Activity Book P.61**

**A Here is a letter to the newspaper from the Green Oil & Gas Company. Complete the words from the Student's Book.**

**Solution : الحل**

1- environment

2- monitor

3- measure

4- lake water

5- nesting

6- monitoring

7- change

8- quality

**Write about Environment protection : حماية البيئة**

سؤال الانشاء / مهم للامتحان التحريري

There is no doubt بلاشك that our environment بيئة is becoming more polluted by industrial waste مخلفات صناعية , greenhouse gases الغازات السامة and deforestation. إزالة الغابات

Do you see how today's technology التكنولوجيا affects تؤثر the environment ? So we must do something about it .

People could do a lot of things to be more invironmental صديق البيئة For example , we could walk or use bicycles or take the bus instead of بدلا من driving. We also could recycle يدور cardboard boxes صناديق كارتون , plastic bags and reuse يعيد استخدام water bottles. In addition to that بالإضافة الى ذلك we could have short shower and don't waste يبذر much water when we are brushing our teeth تفرك اسنانك and we can do more than these simple ideas.

All people must undrstand تدرك that if we continuoue استمر what we are doing , most of our natural resourses مواردنا الطبيعية will be gone and our future generation اجيال المستقبل will have nothing to survive ينجيا .

Finally , we should focus نركز on renewable resources الموارد المتجددة instead of تبذير الوقود wasting fuels بدلا من . If we can help solving this problem , we can help make a better future for everyone.



## Unit Three Lesson Seven P.40

## Shall I feed the baby lion ?



Habib



David



Mr Obuya



Victoria

## Offering to help

Shall I get you some batteries ?

Shall we wait here ?

Would you like me to write that down ?

Would you like us to do the cooking ?

## Accepting

Yes , please .

Good idea .

## Refusing

No , thanks.

I'll do it myself , thanks.

## Offers and responses العروض والرد عليها

Shall I ...

Shall we ....

Would you like me to ...

Would you like us to ...

فعل مجرد

## Agreement الموافقة

Yes , please .

Good idea .

## Refusing الرفض

No , thanks.

I'll do it myself , thanks.

## امثلة اثرائية

اكتب ردها

1- Your mother is carrying a lot of boxes, offer to help her. Show her response.

• -Would you like me to help you ?

- Yes , please أو - No , thanks

2- Your brother has an exam , offer to teach him ,

• - Shall I teach you ?

- Yes , please أو - No , thanks



## Lesson 8 Activity Book P.63

- (A) تمرين (شفوي) (B) تمرين (شفوي) (C) تمرين (شفوي)

- (D) You are not sure about the information below.

تمرين مهم

Add question tags to check.

- 1- You have put the baby lion in its cage , haven't you ?
- 2- The table in the picnic area is broken , isn't it ?
- 3- The animals can't get into the car park , can they ?
- 4- The tourists should stay in their cars , shouldn't they ?
- 5- The new no - smoking sign will be Ok , won't it ?
- 6- The noise of the minibus didn't disturb the elephants , did it ?
- 7- You've got the keys of the café , haven't you ?

## Unit Three Lesson Nine P.41

### The best of both worlds

- Read the advertisement . What do you know about hybrid cars السيارة الهجينة ?

(الاعلان للاطلاع)

اقرأ الاعلان التالي : ماذا تعرف عن السيارات الهجينة

#### HYBRID CAR SALES L.A

- Do you want all the advantages of a petrol engine PLUS all the advantages of an electric motor?
- Have fun AND protect the environment. Get a hybrid !!
- We shall Honda, Toyota, Ford & General Motors hybrid cars.



Hybrid car sales , 9466 Beverly  
Boulevard , Los Angeles , CA 9004B

[www.hybirdcarsales.com](http://www.hybirdcarsales.com)

## Lesson 9 Activity Book P.63

- (A) Read and listen to the interview in Student's Book. What are the advantages and disadvantages of different types of cars? Complete the table by marking notes.

	Advantages ايجابيات	Disadvantages سلبيات
Petrol engine only محرك على الوقود	Good on the open road cheaper than hybrid	Creates pollution every time you use it.
Electric motor only محرك كهربائي	Never contributes to pollution لا تساهم في التلوث	Battries are not good enough for long journeys
Hybrid هجين	Doesn't pollute in the city. Has petrol engine for open road.	More expensive than other cars. Pollutes when petrol engine is used.



(E) You are going to write an essay with the title:

**How can we reduce pollution from cars in cities?**

P.65

انشاء لامتحان  
التحريري

مقالة بعنوان (( كيف تقلل التلوث الناجم عن السيارات ))

- Plan and write the essay how can we reduce pollution from cars in cities ? Use words and phrases from the essay above to organize your writing .

اكتب قطعة انشائية عن تقليل التلوث الناجم عن دخان السيارات / لامتحان

### Reducing car pollution

#### تقليل التلوث الناجم عن السيارات

Cars are very useful. It is hard to imagine modern life without them. Everybody enjoys learning to drive. It is lovely to go out in the country on the open road you feel happy and free .

But we all know that cars also cause problems .

They cause air pollution . You can smell the difference between city air and country air .

There is now more CO<sub>2</sub> in the air that ever before , and this making the Earth warmer . This is called climate change , or global warming .

We should do something to reduce pollution . For example we could walk or use bicycles or even take the bus instead of driving . Also you should decide your destination before turning the car on .

قبل تشغيل السيارة

Finally , I think that the solution of this problem is in our hands , if we help each other reduce using cars and enjoy walking or riding bicycles , it would be better for our health.

اطلب النسخة الاصلية من مكتب الشمس حصرا

موبايل / ٠٧٨٠٥٠٣٠٩٤٢ / ٠٧٩٠١٧٥٣٤٦١



Unit Three Lesson Ten P.42

# The Arabian Oryx

البقر الوحشي / الظبي (المهاة)

القطعة دراسة  
للامتحان التحريري

## The Oryx is back

The Oryx is a beautiful antelope with two long horns. It is one of the few big animals that can live in the desert. It gets most of its water from plants; it eats at night when there is some water on the leaves. It walks hundreds of kilometers to find food. In the 1960s the population of Oryx in the Arabian Peninsula الجزيرة العربية was very small. The animal was endangered because of hunting. It was hunted for two reasons: the local Bedouin بدو people hunted it for meat, and city people hunted it for sport. In the past, when the hunters were on horses, the Oryx survived. But hunters in big four-wheel drive cars were able to follow the Oryx everywhere – it could not get away from them. In 1972 the last wild Oryx was shot. أطلق عليه الرصاص



But, happily, that was not the end of the story. Zoos around the Middle East had quite a good number of Oryx. They got the animals to breed, to build up their numbers. Then in 1982 they put some Oryx back into the wild in Oman. The programme was a success, and in 1990 they did the same thing in Saudi Arabia. Of course, hunting the Oryx is no longer allowed. Today the wild population of these wonderful animals is about 900. Experts say it will probably soon be 1,000.

- The Oryx	الظبي	- Population	النسبة العددية	- Breed	يربي
- Antelope	حيوان	- Peninsula	شبه الجزيرة	- Back	عادت
- Horns	قرون	- endangered	مهدد بالانقراض	- The programme	البرنامج
- Desert	صحراء	- The local Bedouin	البدو	- Success	نجاح
- Plants	نباتات	- Survived	ينجو / تعيش	- Experts	خبراء
- Leaves	اوراق الاشجار	- Middle east	الشرق الاوسط	- Probably	ربما

- 1- What is the Oryx ?  
حيوان جميل بقرون طويلة
- 2- How does it get its water in the desert ?  
كيف تحصل على الماء في الصحراء  
من النباتات
- 3- When does it eat ? Why ?  
متى تاكل ولماذا ؟  
It eats in the night because there is some water in the leaves (يوجد الماء في اوراق الاشجار)
- 4- Why was the animal in danger ?  
لماذا الحيوان مهدد بالانقراض  
The animal was in danger because of hunting (الصيد)
- 5- Why was the Oryx hunted ?  
It was hunted because the local Bedouin people hunted it for meat and city people hunted it for sport. (لحم رياضة)
- 6- When was the last Oryx shot ?  
متى تم اصطياد آخر ظبي  
In 1972.
- 7- Is hunting the Oryx allowed nowadays ?  
هل يسمح بصيد الظبي  
No , it is no longer allowed.

اسئلة اشرائية مهمة جدا للامتحان



**Lesson 10 Activity Book P.65**

مهم جدا جدا للامتحان

**A Read the article on Student's Book page 42.****Mark the sentences true (T) of false (F)**

- 1- Not many big animals can live in the desert. T
- 2- Oryx usually stay in a small area. F
- 3- Forty years ago there were lots of Oryx in the Arabian Peninsula. F
- 4- Some people liked eating Oryx. T
- 5- Oryx was hunted by people on horseback. T
- 6- Wild Oryx disappeared in 1960s. F
- 7- Oryx didn't breed successfully in zoos. F
- 8- Hunting Oryx is now against the law. T

**Using contractions الاختصارات**- **It is** important → **It's** important

I have → I've  
He has → he's  
Cannot → can't

They are → they're  
She is → she's  
Will not → won't

**Example:**

- I can't swim . ( write the contraction )
- I can't swim .

**Using contractions**

لاحظ الاختصارات

**• We usually write:**

It is one of the few big animals ...

... it could not get away.

... it will probably soon be 1,000

**• But we usually say :**

It's one of the few big animals ...

... it couldn't get away.

... it'll probably soon be 1,000

**B تمرين شفوي****C تمرين شفوي**

للاطلاع

تطلب النسخة الاصلية من  
مكتب الشمس



**D Work in pairs. Take turns reading out these sentences with contractions. الاختصارات**

لاحظ الاختصارات  
مهمة جدا

**Example:** My brother does not live in London. = doesn't

1- Tigers do not normally attack people. = don't

2- I thought they had finished their work. = they'd

3- You must not think about my problems. = mustn't

4- Oryx do not need much water. = don't

5- The computers in the office are not working. = aren't

6- I would like to take a trip to the rainforest. = I'd

7- The football games were not very exciting. = weren't

My brother doesn't  
live in London.



**E Listen and check (تمرين شفوي)**

**Revision 1 : P. 67-68**

التمارين (A - B - C - D - E) المطلوب منها كتابة قطعة انشائية عن

**Zoos حدائق الحيوان**

A lot of animals are endangered مهدد بالانقراض all over the world because of hunting الصيد , pollution التلوث or the dustruction تدمير البيئة الطبيعية of their habitat. Zoos may be a good way to protect animals حماية الحيوانات .

On one hand zoos are fun for all the family , they also help scientists study animals. And if people see animals , they want to prtect يحمي them .

On the other hand , some people are against ضد zoos , they believe يعتقد that the animals are unhappy , they walk up and down. Some seem to go mad مجنون , they don't behave يتصرف in their normal way بطريقة طبيعية , moreover, some people disturb يزعج animals. They make a noise , hit the glass boxes and take flash photos.

Finally , there are some opinions against zoos , however ; I think zoos are one of the most suitable ways to protect and breed some kinds of animals.



## Test 1

شفوي

- A** Listen to a tourist asking for information about the Mangasha National Reserve in East Africa. Fill in the factfile by writing notes or putting ticks ✓ or crosses ✗ in the boxes. ( الاعلان للاطلاع )

## The Managasha National Reserve

Started	: 1986	
Size	: ① <u>729 square kilometers</u>	
Hotel	: 12	
Campsites	: ② <u>26</u>	
Guides	: \$ ③ <u>85 per day</u>	
Guide tours	: minibus ④ <u>16 people</u>	
Price	: \$ ⑤ <u>60 per person per day</u> ( ⑥ <u>lunch included</u> )	
Big animals	: ⑦ <u>elephant</u> , lion, zebra, rhino	
Endangered species	: ⑧ <u>rhino</u> وحيد القرن	
Birds	: ⑨ <u>204 species</u> ( فصائل الحيوانات )	
Raining season	: ⑩ <u>April to June</u> – hot and wet	
Dry season	: ⑪ <u>January to March</u> – hot and dry.	
Car parks	: ⑫ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Hunting	: ⑬ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Hospital	: ⑭ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Restaurants	: ⑮ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Picnic areas	: ⑯ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

محمية منكاشا

الطبيعية في شرق افريقيا

Wildlife Reserves  
of East Africa

- B** Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box in the correct form.

P.71

يربي	يقتل	يتوقع	يصطاد	يحمي
breed	kill	expect	hunt	protect
يعيد بناء	يعيد شحن	تدوير	يعيد استخدام	يعيد كتابة
rebuild	recharge	recycle	reuse	rewrite

مهم جدا

- We must try to protect the environment around the industrial site. الاماكن الصناعية.
- I expect I will get a job with the oil company.
- Don't throw those plastic plates away. We can clean them and reuse them.
- The hotel was damaged by the Tsunami. They had to rebuild it.
- I couldn't decide what to tell her. I rewrite the letter four times.
- People around here hunt with falcons. It's a traditional sport.
- Don't forget to recharge your mobile phone - you'll need it.
- Pollution from that the factory has kills most of the fish in the river near here.
- It's difficult to breed pandas in zoos. They seem unhappy.
- It is possible to recycle most of the metal parts in computers.



**C Match Mrs Youssef's sentences and her daughter's replies. Write the correct letters in the boxes. وصل مايلي**

**Mrs Youssef**

- 1- Almost everything is ready for the party.
- 2- I spoke to the Maths teacher about your exam result.
- 3- If the car's not fixed, we'll have to take a taxi.
- 4- Your father's going to Ger on business .
- 5- Your cousins want to come and stay for a week.
- 6- I wonder If Fuad took his sports bag to school.

**Layla**

- ☐ b) a) Do they really?
- ☐ c) b) What else have we got to do ?
- ☐ e) c) What did she say ?
- ☐ d) d) How long will he be away ?
- ☐ a) e) Do you mean it's broken down ?
- ☐ f) f) I think he did.

**D Put the verbs in the correct form and match the sentences halves. ( مهم جدا )**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1- I you (have) any problems ,                       | a) We'll be able to see the Aswn Dam.       |
| 2- If the zoo (have) any success breeding gorillas , | b) She will have to retake it.              |
| 3- If the panda ( become) extinct ,                  | c) They will be put back into the wild.     |
| 4- If you (throw) away your phone ,                  | d) <del>Will you call me?</del>             |
| 5- If we (go) to Egypt ,                             | e) The Chinese will feel very sad about it. |
| 6- If my sister ( fail ) this exam ,                 | f) It will end up on a rubbish dump.        |
- 1- If you have any problems , will you call me?
  - 2- If the zoo has any success breeding gorillas, they will be put back into the wild.
  - 3- If the panda becomes extinct, the Chinese will feel very sad about it.
  - 4- If you throw away your phone, it will end up on a rubbish dump.
  - 5- If we go to Egypt, we'll be able to see the Aswan Dam.
  - 6- If my sister fails this exam, she will have to retake it.

**E Complete the sentences with**

مهم جدا

**will, shall or a cross ( X )**

- 1- Shall I write down the number for you?  
لاحظ / نستخدم (shall I) للعروض
- 2- If we ( X ) stay in a hotel, it will cost a lot.  
ونستخدم (will) للتعبير عن المستقبل
- 3- My uncle will let you stay at his house if you ( X ) go to London.

لاحظ / جملة [ If ] الشرطية لا يوجد (will) بعد جملة (If)

ولكن توجد في الجملة الاخرى (main clause) في الحالة الاولى

... ? فعل مجرد + will , مضارع + If

- 4- They will be there on time - don't worry.
- 5- Shall we lend you our laptop computer to the job?



6- If your friends ( X ) make a lot of noise, your mother will get angry.

7- If we don't ( X ) do something, the dugong will become extinct.

## Test 2 ( للاطلاع )

(A) Which six points about cars can you find in the article? Tick ( X ) the point below.

للاطلاع / شفوي

1- There are too many cars. ☒ عدد السيارات كثيرة

2- Cars make a lot of noise. ☐ السيارات تسبب الضجيج

3- Cars produce air pollution, which is bad for health. ☒

السيارات تسبب تلوث الهواء

4- Cars pollute earth and water. ☒ السيارات تلوث الماء والارض

5- Cars are expensive - poor people can't afford them. ☐ السيارات غالية الثمن

6- Cars are not built well enough. ☐ السيارات غير مصممة بشكل متقن

7- Cars produce gas, which causes climate change. ☒

السيارات تبعث غازات تسبب التغيرات المناخية

8- Cars don't look nice. ☐ السيارات لا تبدو جميلة

9- Traffic jams are bad for life in cities. ☒ الازدحام المروري شيء في المدن

10- Car accidents are a serious problem. ☒ حوادث السيارات هي مشكلة حقيقية

(B) These sentences are from an interview with Professor Watkins. Match the questions and answers.

للاطلاع

وصل الاسئلة والاجوبة حسب المحادثة السابقة

1- d 2- j 3- h 4- c 5- g

6- a 7- e 8- b 9- f 10- i

(C) Put the words in the right order to make sentences.

مهم جدا - حفظ

رتب الكلمات التالية لكتابة جمل صحيحة

1- you like wait me to would ? - Would you like me to wait ?

2- we to come house shall your ? - Shall we come to your house ?

3- is hotel a it White big ? - It's a big white hotel .

4- they car old an have blue . - They have an old blue car .

5- dress she green not like that ugly will .

- She wouldn't like ugly green dress .



- (D) Look at the list of ways of saving water. Write an essay with the title *How can we save water ?* Present the different solutions to the problem and say what will happen in the future. Write 150 words.

\* اكتب قطعة انشائية عن توفير الماء

### Ways of saving water

- Turn off taps
- Have showers , not baths
- Recycle water – e.g., for watering gardens and parks
- Consider other people
- Don't waste water



### WAYS of Saving Water

Water is the most important **أهم شيء** thing for life , so we should do our best **نفعل ما بوسعنا** to save **نوفره** it and use it wisely **بحكمة** . You can do a lot of things to save water.

For example, you can take short showers **دوش قصير** , not baths. You must know that a four minutes shower uses about 20 – 40 gallons of water. You can also turn water when you brush your teeth , there is no need to keep the water running while brushing your teeth.

In addition **بالاضافة الى ذلك** to that there are a lot of other ways that can help us save water. You can recycle water for watering gardens and parks , you shouldn't leave water running while you are washing dishes or vegetables .

Finally , I think the most important thing to save water is to educate people **ثقف الناس** about the importance of saving water **اهمية توفير المياه** . Then water conservation **بشكل طبيعي** comes naturally **الحفاظ على الماء** . When everyone in the family is aware **يدرك** of its importance , and parents take the time to teach children some of the simple water-saving methods **طرق توفير المياه** around the home which can make a big difference.



## أهم كلمات الوحدة الثالثة: مراجعة

- bamboo	الخيزران	- rebuild	اعادة بناء
- recycle	تدوير	- Oryx	الظبي
- dump	مزيلة	- metal	معدن
- toxic	سام	- spray	انتشار
- introduction	مقدمة	- extinct	منقرض
- ringtone	نغمة	- project	مشروع
- hunter	صياد	- mobile	هاتف نقال
- tin	علبة	- smog	ضباب ممزوج بدخان المدن
- whale	حوت	- panda	الباندا
- Antelope (حيوان)	نوع من الظبيان	- hybrid	السيارة الهجينة
- pollution	تلوث	- Sign	يغني
- triumph	النجاح / الانتصار	- habitat	بيئة طبيعية
- wild	وحشي / البراري	- expect	يتوقع
- hydroelectric	هيدروليكي	- battery	بطارية
- natural	طبيعي	- silent	هاديء
- rubbish	ازبال	- illegal	ممنوع
- fertilizer	اسمدة	- rabbit	ارنب
- rhino	وحيد القرن	- human	انسان
- hunting	الصيد	- gorilla	الغوريلا
- tragedy	مأساة	- dam	سد

## Ex.:

- 1- **Bamboo** is a tall thin plant which is eaten by pandas .
- 2- **Reuse** means to use things again.
- 3- **Pollution** are dirty things which damage the environment.
- 4- **Triumph** means a great success.
- 5- **Zoo** is a place where wild animals are kept for the public to see.
- 6- **Illegal** means against the law.
- 7- **Hydroelectric** power is produced by water going through a dam.
- 8- A **hybrid** car has a battery and a petrol engine.



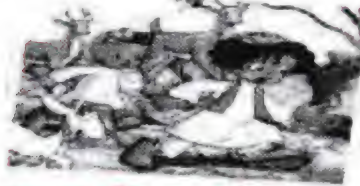
## UNIT FOUR

### Bakkar's adventures

#### مغامرات بكار

HAVE YOU  
HEARD OF

**BAKKAR ?**



● Write a description of your favourite television show. Use these phrases.

انشاء

اكتب وصف لبرنامجك التلفزيوني المفضل

My favourite television show is ... You can see it on ... at ...  
I like it because it's ... In my favourite episode ...

My favourite television show is sponge bob, you can see it on MBC3 at 3:00 p.m. I like it because it's very funny and sponge is a really simple and lovely character. It is popular in many countries. My favourite episode was where Mr. Salta decided that the hours of work should be 24 hours a day. Pop was really happy and eager to work for 24 hours a day while his company was very angry. It was a real fun.

- Serious	حلقات مسلسل	- Wesrern	الغربي
- Popular	شائع / محبوب	- Characters	الشخصيات
- Create	يخلق / يوجد	- Nubian accent	اللهجة النوبية
- Explain	يوضح	- Funny	مضحك
- Recognize	يميز	- Shows	عروض
- Muslim values	القيم الاسلامية	- Serious	جاد
- Episode	قصة / حكاية	- Tiptics	مواضيع
- Sympathy	العطف	- Less fortunate	اقل حظا
- Recent	مؤخرا	- Environment problems	مشاكل البيئة
- Redsea Rnage	حارس البحر الاحمر	- Endangered	في خطر
- Rescue	يسعف	- Crule	قاسي
- Zookeeper	حارس حديقة الحيوان	- Collect	يجمع
- Protected areas	مناطق محمية	- Successful	ناجح
- Similar	يشبه	-	-



## Lesson 1 Activity Book P.80

التمرين مهم جدا لامتحان التحرير

**(A) Read the article on Student's Book page 48 quickly and answer the questions.** اقرأ القصة في الكتاب ثم اجب عن اسئلة التالية

- 1- When do Egyptians watch Bakkar cartoons? متى شاهد المصريين هذا المسلسل  
- They watch Bakker cartoon during Ramadan. في رمضان
- 2- In which other countries are they popular? في أي دولة أخرى هي معروفة  
- In UAE امارات , Oman عمان and Tunisia . تونس
- 3- Who is Habiba? من هي حبيبه  
- Habiba is a little blind عمياء girl in one of the episodes حلقات المسلسل  
- Who saves her school friends from danger.
- 4- In which area of Egypt does Bakkar save endangered animals? في خطر  
- A long the redsea.
- 5- When did Mona Abou El Naser start making Egyptian cartoons?  
- In 1990 متى بدأت منى ابو النصر صناعة الكارتون المصري
- 6- What was the title of her first cartoon? أول كارتون  
- Kani wi Mani عنوان
- 7- Which person in Mona's family was an art teacher?  
- Her uncle. أي شخص من عائلة منى كان معلم للرسم

**(B) Choose the correct ending for each sentence. Do not look at the article.** وصل الجمل التالية بنهايتها المناسبة

Answer :

مهم في الامتحان

- 1- (Bakar) is not a hero but he is a very kind and sociable child. لطيف واجتماعي
- 2- 40 million Egyptians watch Bakkar. The series is also very popular in the United Arab Emirates , Oman and Tunisia. شاهد المسلسل محبوب في الامارات
- 3- He speaks Arabic, even if he has got a funny Nubian accent لهجة نوبية مضحكة يتحدث
- 4- The Bakkar shows often have serious topics فيها مواضيع مهمة عروض
- 5- For example, one episode is about sympathy for less fortunate people. احدى القصص العطف
- 6- In a more recent show , the main topic is environmental problems. في اخر العروض الموضوع مشاكل البيئة
- 7- They want to rescue endangered animals from a crule zoo keeper. ينقذ حيوانات في خطر حارس الحديقة
- 8- It's a bad idea to go fishing or collect sea animals in protected areas. فكرة سيئة صيد السمك يجمع



- (C) You learned about the order of adjectives in Unit3 (Grammar and Functions Reference page107). Look at this example from the text: a funny Nubian accent.

استخدم الصفات التالية بترتيب مناسب للاسم الموصوف.

تقليدي	غالي	ممتع	ممل	لذيذ
traditional	expensive	interesting	boring	delicious
أمن	طيب	غريب	عراقي	ياباني
peaceful	kind	strange	Iraqi	Japanese
هندي	ايطالي	مصري	تونسي	سكوتلندي
Indian	Italian	Egyptian	Tunisian	Scottish
				لبناني
				Lebanese

<b>an expensive</b>	<b>Japanese</b>	<b>Camera</b>
<b>a peaceful</b>	<b>Scottish</b>	<b>Garden</b>
<b>traditional</b>	<b>Lebanese</b>	<b>Clothes</b>
<b>an interesting</b>	<b>Egyptian</b>	<b>Film</b>
<b>a kind</b>	<b>Iraqi</b>	<b>Woman</b>
<b>a boring</b>	<b>Indian</b>	<b>Poet</b>
<b>a strange</b>	<b>Italian</b>	<b>Play</b>
<b>delicious</b>	<b>Italian</b>	<b>Food</b>



الاسم الموصوف	→	القومية (اسم الدولة)	→	صفة عامة
------------------	---	-------------------------	---	-------------

## Lesson 2 Activity Book P.82

- (A) Complete the article with words from the box.

# Bakkar goes green!



### Solution : الحل

- 1- environment
- 2- rise
- 3- pollution
- 4- ecology
- 5- protect
- 6- endangered

- 7- survey
- 8- Communicate
- 9- ideas
- 10- shows
- 11- opinion
- 12- during

- 1- البيئة
- 2- يرتفع
- 3- تلوث
- 4- علم البيئة
- 5- يحمي
- 6- مهددة بالانقراض
- 7- بحث
- 8- يتواصل
- 9- افكار
- 10- عروض
- 11- راي
- 12- خلال



- B** Listen to the advertisement and complete the leaflet.

الاعلان للاطلاع / شفوي

## Red Sea Magic Boat Trips

Experience all the magic of the Red Sea without getting well!

You can see more than ① 1,000 species of fish and watch nesting seabirds on Abu Minqar Island.

Summer season starts : ② 1<sup>st</sup> April

Summer season ends : ③ 31<sup>st</sup> October

Morning trip leave at : ④ 8 a.m. and ⑤ 10 a.m.

Afternoon trip leave at : ⑥ 4 p.m. and ⑦ 6 p.m.

Trips take : ⑧ 3 hours

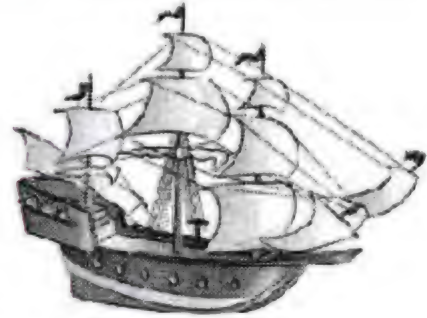
Price : (adults) ⑨ \$20 children ⑩ \$15

Trips leave from : ⑪ Sheraton Hotel

To book call : ⑫ 020 742 064

Our office is at : ⑬ 24 Al Falaki ⑭ street

Visit our website at : ⑮ www.redseamagic.eg



- C** Read the advertisement below. ( الاعلان للاطلاع )

نشاط صفي / شفوي

## Don't miss the new Bakkar Series

If you like cartoons, you should definitely see Bakkar and the Red Sea Ranger. It starts on Channel 3 this Friday at seven O'clock. And there'll be an episode every night of Ramadan. If you watch the first episode, you'll want to see all of them. So this Friday, turn on your TV and select Channel 3.

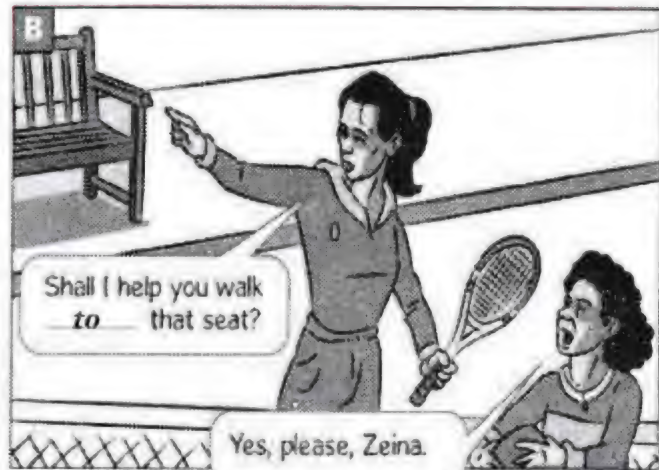




Unit Four Lesson Three P.49

شفوي

هل أساعدك؟ Shall I help you?





## Lesson 3 Activity Book P.84

(A) تمرين شفوي

(B) Match the pictures on Student's Book page 49

للاطلاع / شفوي

وصل الصور في كتاب الطالب بالجمل التالية :

- 1- Zeina offers to help Helen walk to a seat . B
- 2- Zeina helps Helen to stand up. C
- 3- Helen thinks her leg is broken. E
- 4- Zeina offers to get Helen a drink . D
- 5- Zeina thinks Helen is joking. A

(C) Write what you both think happened next.

للاطلاع / شفوي

اكتب ما تتوقع حدوثه في القصة في كتاب الطالب صفحة (49)

Helen's leg broken. The girls called Zeina's mother and she drove them home. Zeina's mother was a nurse and she took Helen to the hospital . In the hospital, the doctor bandaged her leg and asked he to have a rest for a week.

(D) تمرين شفوي

تذكر (IF) الشرطية / نستخدم الحالة الاولى من (if) للتعبير عن المستقبل :

( مجرد + will ) جملة مستقبل , مضارع بسيط → if

**Example:** 1- If he (ask) me for help , I ( help) him (if)  
- If he asks me for help , I'll help him.

( فعل مجرد ) Doesn't – don't →

تذكر / المضارع البسيط ينفي

- If she ( not go) to bed now , she ( feel) tired in the morning.
- If she doesn't go to bed now , she will feel tired in the morning .

I , they , we , you → don't / he , she , it → doesn't

تذكر

● لاحظ يمكن ان تكون جملة المستقبل فعل امر : If he helps you , thank him , please.

(E) Complete the first conditional sentences from

تمرين مهم جدا

the story. Do not look at the Student's Book.

If you put your arm around my shoulder , you'll be able to walk. If it is broken, I won't be able to play in the tennis competition on Saturday.



- Match the sentences halves and write these sentences in full using the correct form of the verb.

تمرين  
مهم جدا

- |                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1- I (write) to you                | d a) I (tell) him you're out and I (take) a message. |
| 2- You (not know) for sure         | e b) If it (start) raining again                     |
| 3- If you (not go) to bed now,     | f c) If you (help) me with my homework.              |
| 4- If your brother (phone) ,       | a d) If you (give) me your address.                  |
| 5- I (lend) you my bike            | c e) If you (not ask) .                              |
| 6- We (not be) able to play tennis | b f) You (feel) very tire in the morning.            |

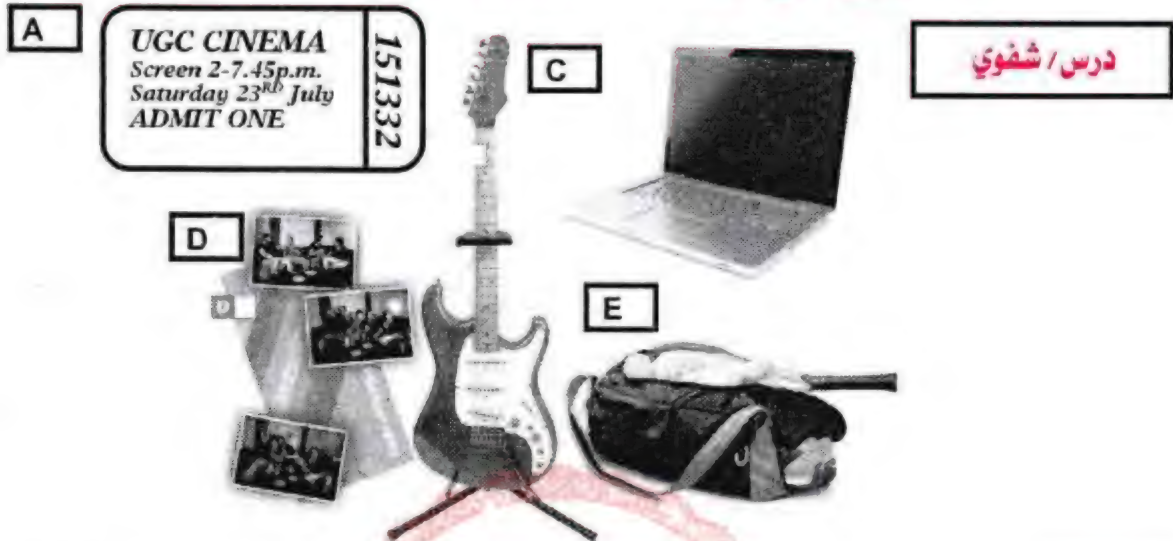
لاحظ جمل التمرين بعد ربطها بشكل كامل (مهم جدا)

- 1- I'll write to you if you give me your address.
- 2- You won't know for sure if you don't ask.
- 3- If you don't go to bed now, you will feel very tired in the morning.
- 4- If your brother phones, I'll tell him you are out and I'll take a message.
- 5- I'll lend you my bike if you help me with my homework.
- 6- I won't be able to play tennis if it starts raining again.

### Unit Four Lesson Four P.49

## On the Phone

## على الهاتف



درس / شفوي

### Lesson 4 Activity Book P.86

شفوي

- Listen to Phone Call 1 again and answer the questions. استمع للمحادثة واجب عن الاسئلة

- 1- Where does Youssef want Read to go for him? To the photo shop
- 2- Where is the ticket? On the desk in Youssef's room
- 3- How much will Read have to pay? Nothing Youssef has already paid



(B) Listen to Phone Call 2 again and complete the table. (تمرين شفوي)

	Film	Certificate	Times	Prices
Screen 1	Alone in the desert	15	6:30 and 8:46	Adults: £6.50
Screen 2	Going home	12	1:30 and 3:30	Students: £5.00
Screen 3	Dancing on glass	18	6:15 and 9:30	Children: £5.00

(C) Listen to Phone Call 3 again and answer the questions.

تمرين شفوي

استمع للمحادثة واجب عن الاسئلة

- |  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| 1- Where the advertisement for the guitar ?      | - In music monthly.    |
| 2- How old is the guitar ?                       | - It's ten months old. |
| 3- How much is it ?                              | - £300                 |
| 4- What time is Rashid going to see the guitar ? | - At 4.30              |
| 5- How do you spell Rashid's surname ?           | - Al Dossari.          |

### Unit Four Lesson Five P.51

## I've just won first prize فوزت بجائزة

● Listen and read. Then practice the dialogue. (تمرين سماعي شفوي)

Jassim: You look angry.

Khalil: I am angry.

Jassim: Really , Why is that ?.

Khalil: Some careless person has crashed into my car.

Jassim: That's so annoying.



جملة نتيجة that صفة so  
[so  
جملة نتيجة that موصوف صفة such  
[such  
فاعل + فعل

تذكر

مهم جدا

**Example:** Combine these sentences with so ... that ( اربط الجمل التالية )

- 1- She is worried. She can't sleep. (so ... that)  
- She is so worried that she can't sleep.
- 2- I had a wonderful dream. I was disappointed when I woke up.  
- I had such a wonderful dream that I was disappointed when I wake up.



## Lesson 5 Activity Book P.87

**A Match the pairs of sentences and join them using so or such and a clause of result.** مهم جدا

- |                                    |   |  |
|------------------------------------|---|--|
| 1- She's worried                   | h | a) He drank four glasses of water.     |
| 2- We're hungry.                   | j | b) I can't eat anything else.          |
| 3- He was thirsty.                 | a | c) I haven't had time for lunch.       |
| 4- I had a wonderful dream.        | d | d) I was disappointed when I woke up.  |
| 5- I've been busy.                 | c | e) Few people can afford them.         |
| 6- They had a nice time in Beirut. | i | f) He went to bed at 9 O'clock.        |
| 7- Those car are expensive.        | e | g) Nobody could sleep.                 |
| 8- They made a terrible noise.     | g | h) She can't sleep.                    |
| 9- I've eaten a lot.               | b | i) They're planning to go there again. |
| 10- He was tired.                  | f | j) We could eat a whole sheep.         |

لاحظ الجواب بعد الربط ( مهم جدا )

- 1- She's so worried that she can't sleep.
- 2- We're so hungry that we could eat a whole sheep.
- 3- He was so thirsty that he drank four glasses of water.
- 4- I had such a wonderful dream that I was disappointed when I woke up.
- 5- I've been so busy that I haven't had time for lunch.
- 6- They had such a nice time in Beirut that they're planning to go there again.
- 7- Those cars are so expensive that few people can afford them.
- 8- They made such a terrible noise that nobody could sleep.
- 9- I've eaten such a lot that I can't eat anything else.
- 10- He was so tired that he went to bed at 9 O'clock.

### راجع المضارع التام البسيط والتام المستمر

#### Present Perfect Continuous

المضارع التام المستمر

① اما المضارع التام المستمر

he , she , it → has  
I , they , we , you → have ] + been + ing

② يستخدم المضارع التام المستمر للتعبير عن حدث بدأ في الماضي وهو مستمر بالحدوث الى وقت التكلم او توقف عن الحدوث ولكن تأثيره ظاهر على المتكلم وتكون ظروف الزمان معه غالبا

since , for , recently , all day , all week , ...

③ يمكن السؤال عنه غالبا — ( how long )

#### Present Perfect Simple

المضارع التام البسيط

① تذكر المضارع التام البسيط

he , she , it → has  
I , they , we , you → have ] + P.P. + ...

② ظروف الزمان مع المضارع التام البسيط هي

ever - never - just - yet - already

③ يمكن السؤال عنه —

how many / how often

لاحظ انه للتعبير عن عدد مرات حدوث

الفعل نستخدم المضارع التام البسيط

④ اهم نقطة تميز المضارع التام البسيط عن المضارع التام المستمر هي :



نوع الفعل / الفعل ساكن لا يكتب بصيغة المستمر.

مثل [ live , have , be , like , hate , see , know , ... ]

اما اذا كان الفعل / فعل حركته فعندها يمكن ان ياتي بصيغة مستمر

- 1- I have known the truth for alongtime. ✓
- I have been knowing the truth for along time. ✗

**B** Use the prompts to write questions and answers in the present perfect simple and continuous.

صيغة سؤال  
مهم جدا

**Example:**

- Q: How long/she / write? ( سؤال ) → How long has she been writing ?  
A: 4 O'clock. Since four O'clock  
Q: How many letters /she/write? → How many letters has she written ?  
A: 12. She's written twelve.

**1**

- Q: How long / you / cook ? → How long have you been cooking ?  
A: Two hours. For two hours.  
Q: How many cakes/you/make ? → How many cakes have you made ?  
A: Three. I have made 3 cakes.

**2**

- Q: How long / they / paint? → How long have they been painting ?  
A: 10 O'clock. Since 10 O'clock  
Q: How many / they / paint ? → How many walls have they painted?  
A: Three. They have painted 3 walls .

**3**

- Q: How long / he / read ? → How long has he been reading ?  
A: 20 minutes. For 2 minutes.  
Q: How many pages / he / read? → How many pages has he read ?  
A: 30. He read 30 pages .

مكتب الشمس

موبايل / ٠٧٩٠١٧٥٣٤٦١ - ٠٧٨٠٥٠٣٠٩٤٢

اطلب النسخة الاصلية من مكتب الشمس حصرا



**مراجعة للمضارع البسيط (Present Simple)**

- ① يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن حقيقة ثابتة او حدث متكرر ويكون حسب القاعدة التالية :

*I, they, we, you* → ( فعل مجرد )  
*He, she, it* → ( فعل + S )

- ② تكون ظروف الزمان مع المضارع البسيط . كما يلي :

*Usually, always, sometimes, really, generally, often, ...*

وهي تدل على تكرار الفعل وقد يكون ظرف الزمان نهاية او بداية الجملة . مثل

- *It usually rains in winter.*

- ③ تذكر الفعل (to be) يكون مع الفعل المضارع البسيط (is , are , am)

- *It (be) always hot in the summer.*

- *It is always hot in the summer.*

- ④ النفي مع المضارع البسيط يكون كما يلي :

*I, they, we, you* → don't + ( فعل مجرد )  
*He, she, it* → doesn't + ( فعل مجرد )

- *My father (not drive) fast, he (be) always careful.*

- *My father doesn't drive fast, he is always careful.*

**Revision : P.90**

مهم جدا

- Ⓐ Circle the correct verb in each sentence. اختر الجواب الصحيح

- 1- (Does it ever rain / is it raining ) in Baghdad in the summer?
- 2- Be quiet ( I am listening / listen ) to something interesting on the radio.
- 3- Why (do you take / are you taking ) a photo of me ? Please don't.
- 4- My sister ( always goes / is going ) to bed late.
- 5- Who ( is knocking / knocks ) at the door ? Can you go and see ?

مكتب الشمس

اطلب النسخة الاصلية من مكتب الشمس حصرا



## الماضي البسيط والماضي المستمر (past Simple & Past continuous)

### الماضي المستمر Past Continuous

- ① يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث حصل في الماضي وقد استغرق وقت محدد ويكون حسب القاعدة

he, she, it → was + (فعل +ing)  
they, we, you → were + (فعل +ing)

لاحظ/ عند الربط بين جملتين من الماضي البسيط والآخرى بالماضي المستمر نستخدم الادوات التالية وكما يلي:

<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px; margin-right: 10px;">while</div> <div style="font-size: 24px; margin: 0 10px;">→</div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <div style="margin-bottom: 5px;">ماضي بسيط</div> <div style="margin-bottom: 5px;">As</div> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <div style="margin-bottom: 5px;">ماضي مستمر</div> <div style="margin-bottom: 5px;">(حدث اول)</div> </div> </div>
--

<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px; margin-right: 10px;">while</div> <div style="font-size: 24px; margin: 0 10px;">→</div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <div style="margin-bottom: 5px;">ماضي بسيط</div> <div style="margin-bottom: 5px;">As</div> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <div style="margin-bottom: 5px;">ماضي مستمر</div> <div style="margin-bottom: 5px;">(حدث اول)</div> </div> </div>
--

<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px; margin-right: 10px;">when</div> <div style="font-size: 24px; margin: 0 10px;">→</div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <div style="margin-bottom: 5px;">ماضي بسيط</div> <div style="margin-bottom: 5px;">and</div> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <div style="margin-bottom: 5px;">ماضي مستمر</div> <div style="margin-bottom: 5px;">(حدث اول)</div> </div> </div>
--

- 1- I (listened) to music, the bell (rang). (While)  
- While I was listening to music, the bell rang.

### الماضي البسيط Past Simple

- ① يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث حصل وانتهى في الماضي ويكون حسب القاعدة

... + فعل ماضي + فاعل

- ② تكون ظروف الزمان مع الماضي كلمات تدل على الماضي مثل

yesterday, last ... , ago, ...

- ③ يكون النفي مع الماضي البسيط كما يلي:

فعل مجرد + didn't + فاعل

Ex.:

- He (not call) yesterday.
- He didn't call yesterday.

- ④ الفعل (to be) مع الماضي يكون يكون (was / were)

- She (be) sick last week.
- She was sick last week.

## B لاحظ التمرين التالي / مهم جدا p.90

- B Choose the correct verb and write it in the correct tense: past simple or past continuous. ضع الافعال التالية بصيغة ماى بسيط أو مستمر بعد اختيار الفعل حسب المعنى الملائم للجملته

**Example:**

Khaled ( go / find) to school when he (go / find) 5,000 Iraqi dinars in the street.  
Khaled was going to school when he found 5,000 Iraqi dinars in the street.

- 1- She (see/stand) at the bus stop when she (see / stand) a strange woman in a big red hat.  
- She was standing at the bus stop when she saw a strange woman in a big hat.



- 2- While (fly / work) in my room, a green bird (fly / work) through the window.
- While I was working in my room , a green bird flew through the window.
- 3- We (walk / talk) about Khaled when he suddenly (walk/ talk) into the room.
- We were talking about Khaled when he suddenly walked into the room.
- 4- I (read / ring) my magazine when the phone (read / ring)
- I was reading my magazine when the phone rang.
- 5- While you (make / sleep) , I (make / sleep) a chocolate cake.
- While you were sleeping , I made a chocolate cake.

**C Write the verbs in the present perfect simple or the present continuous.**

مهم جدا

اكتب الفعل بشكل صحيح حسب المضارع التام البسيط والمضارع التام المستمر

- 1- I have been reading (read) this book for two months but I still haven't finished ( not finish) it.
- 2- How long has he been playing (he/ play) that stupid computer game ?
- 3- I have never tried ( never try) Chinese food.
- 4- How many letters have you written ( you / write) today ?
- 5- Turn the TV off! You have been watching (watch) it for about two hours.

**D Complete the sentences in the future with will / won't.**

أكمل الجمل التالية بصيغة المستقبل

- 1- It won't be (not be) cold in Baghdad. You won't need (not need) a coat at this time of year.
- 2- I'm afraid I probably won't be able (not able) to play tennis with you tomorrow .
- 3- Where will they be (they be) at this time tomorrow ?
- 4- That bag looks heavy. I will help (help) you to carry it.
- 5- Who will give (give) me a lift to school ? I'm really late .
- 6- Do you think we will win (win) the match tomorrow ?
- 7- What will you do (you do) if you don't pass this exam.?



**E Circle the correct verb in each sentence.**

مهم جدا

اختر الجواب الصحيح

- 1- "What's wrong with your leg?" "I broke / 've broken it."
- 2- (Have you read / Did you read ) any of Gibran's poems ?
- 3- "Why are there so many police cars?" "I think there ( was / has been) an accident."
- 4- "Where's Mariam ?" "She ( has gone / went out). She'll be back soon."
- 5- My father is a writer. He (wrote / has written ) a lot of books.

**Test 1****A Listen to a radio advertisement and complete the leaflet.**

الاعلان للاطلاع / شفوي

This is our a chance to do something about the rubbish on our riverbanks. River Action Da is on ( write the date) ① Saturday May 13<sup>th</sup>. It starts at (write the time) ② 10.00a.m.

We'll clean up the riverbanks be collecting:  
(write 4 things)

- ③ drink cans
- ④ class
- ⑤ plastic bottles
- ⑥ bags

There will be lots of fun activities ,  
for example : (write 2 things)

- ⑦ volleyball
- ⑧ tennis

**B Listen and write short answers to the questions.**

للاطلاع / شفوي

استمع واكتب اجوبة قصيرة

- 1- How many plastic bottles has she collected ? 116
- 2- How long has he been there ? An hour and a half
- 3- a) When did he get there ? 11.00  
b) How late was he ? One hour
- 4- a) How many people from his class has he seen ? Five  
b) When he see Tariq? 15 minutes ago
- 5- Why is she staying for the picnic ? Because she's helping me



**C Complete the sentences with words from the box.**

أكمل الجمل التالية

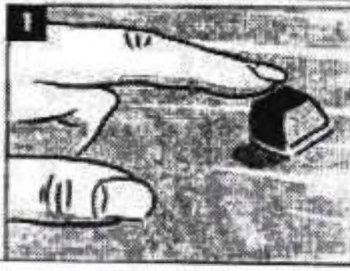
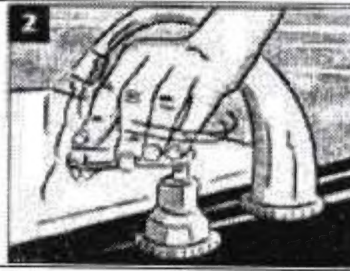
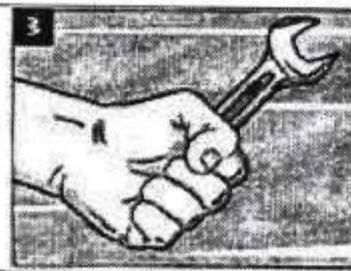
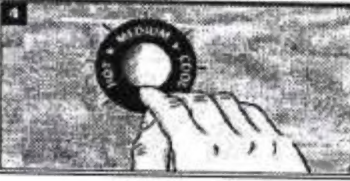

مهم جدا

battery بطارية extinct منقرض hunting صيد illegal ممنوع metal معدن  
pollution تلوث protect يحمي recycle يدور bin سلة

- 1- **Hunting** means killing animals for sport.
- 2- All cars cause **pollution**. It can lead to health problems, especially for children.
- 3- If something is against the law, it is **illegal**.
- 4- If we don't protect mountain gorillas, they will be **extinct** soon.
- 5- My watch has stopped. it needs a new **battery**.
- 6- Please don't throw your old mobiles in the **bin**. We can **recycle** them.
- 7- Silver, gold and tin are all types of **metal**.

**D Match the phrases to the pictures.** وصل العبارات بالصور

fix اصليح plug it in ماخذ كهربائي press in اضغط select اختر turn it

		
Press it	Turn it	Fix
		
Select		Plug it in

**E The letters of the words below are mixed up. Put the letters in the right order and use the words to complete the sentences.**

أملأ الفراغات بعد أن ترتب حروف الكلمات التالية :

cddeorw eflsuu ellnoy ghoru

تمارين مهمة جدا

- 1- Don't go swimming. The sea is very **rough** شديد today .
- 2- I don't know anyone here. I feel **lonely** وحيد .
- 3- This box will be very **useful** مفيد . I can keep all my CDs in it.
- 4- It's best to get to the market early. After ten O'clock it gets so **crowded** مزدحم that you can't move.



**F Choose the best way to complete each sentence.**

- 1- I can't go for a run right **now**. **I'm not wearing** the right shoes. ( مضارع مستمر )  
 a) I don't wear                      **b) I'm not wearing**                      c) I didn't wear
- 2- She always **gets up** early on Monday. ( حدث متكرر مضارع بسيط )  
**a) gets up**                      b) get up                      c) is getting up
- 3- He **didn't** leave a message , **did he** ? ( حدث ماضي / ماضي بسيط )  
 a) didn't he                      b) isn't it                      **c) did he**
- 4- **I've never been** to China but I'd like to go there one day.  
 ( شيء لم يحدث من الماضي ولحد الآن / مضارع تام )  
 a) I never went                      **b) I've never been**                      c) I went never
- 5- I've eaten **too** much that I can't move !  
**a) so**                      b) too                      c) very
- 6- Why do you look so tired and hot ? What **have you been doing** ?  
 ( تأتي الفعل ظاهر / مضارع تام )  
**a) have you been doing**                      b) did you do                      c) have you done ?
- 7- Luckily , he **wasn't driving** very fast , so he stopped in time.  
 [ ماضي مستمر ]                      مضارع تام مستمر  
 a) didn't drive                      b) hasn't drive                      **c) wasn't driving**
- 8- If you hate feeling scared, **don't go** and see that film. ( don't + مجرد )  
 ( فعل امر مجرد )  
 a) don't doing                      **b) don't go**                      c) mustn't go
- 9- He bought her **an expensive gold** watch. ( ترتيب الصفات )  
 a) a gold expensive                      b) expensive gold                      **c) an expensive gold**
- 10- It was **such a** hot day that we decided to go for a swim. ( يتبعها صفة موصوف مفرد )  
 a) such                      b) so                      **c) such a**
- 11- **Shall I** collect your photos from the printers ? ( عروض )  
**a) shall I**                      b) will I                      c) would I
- 12- Your parents **must have** been proud of you when won the art competition.  
 ( التخمين بشيء مؤكد )  
 a) must of                      b) can have                      **c) must have**
- 13- My father will be annoyed if we **come** home late again. ( الحالة الاولى )  
**a) come**                      b) coming                      c) will come
- 14- **Would you** like me to carry that bag? It looks heavy. ( عروض )  
 a) Do you                      **b) Would you**                      c) Will you
- 15- I've just seen a **strange blue and red** bird. ( ترتيب الصفات )  
 a) blue and red , strange                      **b) strange blue and red**                      c) blue, red and strange



## Test 2

**A Choose the best word (s) (a,b or c) for each space. Write the words in the space.**

This is a true story. I am an artist. Last summer I ① was staying in Scotland in a little house near a lake. It was a lovely place and I ② had a little boat for fishing on the lake. I had been there for three weeks when a very strange thing ③ happened.

One evening I ④ was looking at one of my paintings when I heard someone outside. I opened the door and ⑤ saw a little girl. She ⑥ was about eight years old. Her clothes and her hair ⑦ were. She ⑧ was wearing a gold necklace around her neck with three pearls on it. "Please help me," she said. "My name is Tina. I've just ⑨ come out of the lake. My sister, Fiona , is in trouble. She ⑩ is trying to swim across the lake, but she isn't a good swimmer and the water is very deep. She's very tired and she ⑪ has a pain in her leg. If you don't help her , she ⑫ will drown."

- |                          |                       |                       |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1- a) staying            | b) <u>was staying</u> | c) were staying       |
| 2- a) have               | b) having             | c) <u>had</u>         |
| 3- a) <u>happened</u>    | b) happened           | c) has happened       |
| 4- a) looked             | b) have looked        | c) <u>was looking</u> |
| 5- a) was seeing         | b) <u>saw</u>         | c) have seen          |
| 6- a) is                 | b) been               | c) <u>was</u>         |
| 7- a) was                | b) <u>were</u>        | c) been               |
| 8- a) <u>was wearing</u> | b) has worn           | c) wearing            |
| 9- a) came               | b) coming             | c) <u>come</u>        |
| 10- a) must              | b) can                | c) <u>is</u>          |
| 11- a) is                | b) have               | c) <u>has</u>         |
| 12- a) drowned           | b) <u>will drown</u>  | c) has drowned        |

**B Read the next part of the story. Complete it with verbs in**

**brackets in the past simple.** أـمـلـا الفـراغات بصـيـغة المـاضـي من الـافـعال التـالـيـة

Then the little girl ① ran (run) outside. I ② followed (follow) her but suddenly she ③ wasn't (not be) there. ④ looked (look) everywhere for her but ⑤ didn't (not see) her anywhere. I ⑥ got (get) into my boat and ⑦ went (go) to the middle of the lake.

I ⑧ found (find) Fiona immediately. She ⑨ was (be) very tired and she ⑩ couldn't keep her head out of the water (stop) the boat and

⑪ pulled (pull) her into it.



**C Read the final part of the story. Choose the best word (s) ( a,b and c) for each space. Write the words in the space.**

I ① got home, I carried her inside. I ② gave her a hot drink and she thanked me for saving her life. " ③ Don't thank me," I said to her. "You ④ should thank your sister. she ⑤ came and told me you were in trouble." "What ⑥ do you means?" Fiona answered. "I ⑦ haven't got a sister." "I ⑧ had a sister but she ⑨ died when she was only eight years old." She pointed at her neck. "This was her necklace," she said. I looked at the necklace and my mouth ⑩ fell open. It was gold with three pearls on it. "I ⑪ always wear it to remember my little sister. I ⑫ will never forget my little sister Tina."

- |                     |                   |                       |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1- a) were getting  | b) <u>got</u>     | c) have got           |
| 2- a) give          | b) was giving     | c) <u>gave</u>        |
| 3- a) not           | b) <u>don't</u>   | c) it isn't           |
| 4- a) <u>should</u> | b) will           | c) have               |
| 5- a) has come      | b) <u>came</u>    | c) was coming         |
| 6- a) <u>do you</u> | b) are you        | c) you                |
| 7- a) don't         | b) <u>haven't</u> | c) am not             |
| 8- a) was having    | b) have had       | c) <u>had</u>         |
| 9- a) <u>died</u>   | b) has died       | c) was dying          |
| 10- a) has fallen   | b) fallen         | c) fell               |
| 11- a) wear always  | b) always wearing | c) <u>always wear</u> |
| 12- a) am           | b) was            | c) <u>will</u>        |

**D Write a letter or an e-mail to an English - speaking friend.**

اكتب قطعة انشائية الى صديق ادعوه لزيارة بلدك واذكر الاماكن التي يمكنكم زيارتها

**INVITE AN ENGLISH SPEAKING FRIEND  
TO GO ON A TRIP**

سؤال الانشاء للوحدة الرابعة

**Dear Suha ,**

How are you ? I'm writing to tell you about my amazing trip. مدهش

Two days ago, I had a school trip رحلة مدرسية to AL-Zawraa Park. I spent قضيت wonderful رائع time there. I enjoyed استمتعت playing Rollecoster, it was such a frightening game. I also went to the zoo. I saw the monkeys القرود eating bananas, they were so funny ممتع. It was a great trip.

I'm waiting for you to come and visit some places in Iraq like Al-Souq Al-Arabi السوق العربي where you can buy traditional تقليدي things like incense بخور and perfumes عطور . When you arrived , I'm going to go with you on a trip to the north of Iraq. There are a lot of nteresting things to do. We can climb the mountains , visit the nice malls and eat kabab Erbil in good restaurants. We will also visit the tourist areas in Shaklawa. I'm really looking for your visit.

**Best wishes  
Zaid**